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64-HQ-23312

SECTION 1

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INVESTIGATION

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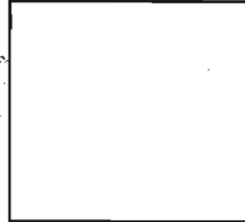
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Havana, Cuba
October 8, 1942

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Dear Sir:

The writer desires to acquaint the Bureau, in detail,
with a relationship that has developed under the direction of the
Ambassador with Mr. ERNEST HEMINGWAY.

As the Bureau is aware, HEMINGWAY has been resident in
Cuba almost continuously during the past two years, occupying his
private finca at San Francisco de Paula about 14 miles east of
Havana.

Mr. HEMINGWAY has been on friendly terms with Consul
KENNETT POTTER since the spring of 1941; recently he has become
very friendly with Mr. ROBERT P. JOYCE, Second Secretary of Embassy,
and through Mr. JOYCE has met the Ambassador on several occasions.
It is the writer's observation that the initiative in developing
these friendships has come from HEMINGWAY, but the opportunity of
association with him has been welcomed by Embassy officials.

At several conferences with the Ambassador and officers
of the Embassy late in August 1942, the topic of utilizing HEMINGWAY'S
services in intelligence activities was discussed. The Ambassador
pointed out that HEMINGWAY'S experiences during the Spanish Civil
War, his intimate acquaintances with Spanish Republican refugees
in Cuba, as well as his long experience on this island, seemed to
place him in a position of great usefulness to the Embassy's
intelligence program. While this program is inclusive of all
intelligence agencies and the Embassy's own sources of information,
the fact is that the Ambassador regards the Bureau representation
in the Embassy as the unit primarily concerned in this work. The
Ambassador further pointed out that HEMINGWAY had completed some
writing which had occupied him until that time, and was now ready
and anxious to be called upon.

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The writer pointed out at these conferences that any
information which could be secured concerning the operations of the
Spanish Falange in Cuba would be of material assistance in our work,
and that if HEMINGWAY was willing to devote his time and abilities
to the gathering of such information, the results would be most
welcome to us. It was pointed out to Mr. JOYCE, who is designated

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REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-24-89
CONFIDENTIAL

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Tel. type
memo to
Director

Copy in 64-4011-6-56

C HC
TWP

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383 VBT/LAG
ON 5-26-81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director,

Re: Ernest Hemingway

by the Ambassador as the Embassy's coordinator of intelligence activities, that some consideration should be given to the question of relationship between Mr. HEMINGWAY and the Bureau representatives directly.

This question existed in the writer's mind for two reasons: (1) It is recalled that when the Bureau was attacked early in 1940 as a result of the arrests in Detroit of certain individuals charged with Neutrality Act violations for fostering enlistments in the Spanish Republican forces, Mr. HEMINGWAY was among the signers of a declaration which severely criticized the Bureau in that case; (2) in attendance at a Jai Alai match with HEMINGWAY, the writer was introduced by him to a friend as a member of the Gestapo. On that occasion, I told HEMINGWAY that I did not appreciate the introduction, whereupon he promptly corrected himself and said I was one of the United States Consuls.

Mr. JOYCE made inquiries of HEMINGWAY concerning his attitude toward working with us, without disclosing the reasons therefor, and reported that his attitude appeared to be entirely favorable to the Bureau; that he was unable to remember any details of the Detroit incident of 1940, and that he regarded the Gestapo introduction as a jest.

It was decided, nevertheless, that HEMINGWAY would work directly in contact with Mr. JOYCE and not with the writer; this suggestion came from Mr. JOYCE, and no advantage was seen in making any different arrangements. It was also decided that the expenses he would incur would be paid by the Embassy directly out of special funds.

Consequently, early in September 1942, ERNEST HEMINGWAY began to engage directly in intelligence activities on behalf of the American Embassy in Havana. These activities he manages from his finca, with visits to Havana two or three times weekly. He is operating through Spanish Republicans whose identities have not been furnished but which we are assured are obtainable when desired. At a meeting with him at his finca on September 30, 1942, the writer was advised that he now has four men operating on a full time basis, and 14 more whose positions are barmen, waiters, and the like, operating on a part-time basis. The cost of this program is approximately \$500 a month. Reports are submitted to HEMINGWAY, who dictates the material to a personal secretary and furnishes duplicate copies to Mr. JOYCE, one being for the Embassy and the other for our use. The material thus far submitted appears to be carefully prepared and set out, and the Ambassador has noted

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director,

Re: Ernest Hemingway

on several memoranda that he likes HEMINGWAY'S approach, and wishes to encourage him in the type of work that he is doing. HEMINGWAY himself told me that he declined an offer from Hollywood to write a script for a "March of Time" report on the "Flying Tigers" in Burma, for which the compensation was to be \$150,000, because he considers the work he is now engaged in as of greater importance. (S) u

This is being sent to Navy info re undelayed in their letter dated 2/9/47 SP-sub 4/6/47 #78320

One of the aspects of Mr. HEMINGWAY'S relationships with the Embassy is the plan of the Naval Attache, Lieutenant Colonel HAYNE D. BOYDEN, U.S.M.C., to utilize his services for certain coastal patrol and investigative work on the south coast of Cuba. HEMINGWAY, who has a wide reputation as a fisherman, knows the coast line and waters of Cuba very intimately; he has also engaged over a 12-year period in some scientific investigations concerning the migration of Marlin on behalf of the Museum of Natural History, New York City. [On the pretext of continuing such investigations, the Naval Attache has acceded to HEMINGWAY'S request for authorization to patrol certain areas where submarine activity has been reported. Special permits have been secured for him, and an allotment of gasoline is now being obtained for his use. He has requested that some firearms and depth charges be furnished him, which is also being done] and he has secured from the Ambassador a promise that his crew members will be recognized as war casualties for purposes of indemnification in the event any loss of life results from this operation.

With specific reference to the conducting of intelligence investigations on the island of Cuba by Mr. HEMINGWAY, the writer wishes to state that his interest thus far has not been limited to the Spanish Falange and Spanish activities, but that he has included numerous German suspects. His reports are promptly furnished and he assures Mr. JOYCE that his only desire is to be of assistance on a cooperative basis, without compensation to himself, and that he will be guided at all times by our wishes. So far, no conflict has developed between his work and that which Bureau personnel is handling in Havana; and HEMINGWAY told me that he wishes to be told where to limit his investigations whenever this is thought desirable. (S) u

The Bureau will be continuously advised of pertinent developments in this situation. Meanwhile, if there is any information or instructions for the guidance of the writer, I would appreciate being advised. (S) u

Very truly yours,

R. G. Leddy

R. G. LEDDY
Legal Attache

RGL:RM

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Havana, Cuba
October 9, 1942

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attention Mr. C. H. Gordon
Room 2268

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Dear Sir:

DECLASSIFIED BY 6383VRT/AL
ON 5-26-81

Reference is made to my letter dated October 8, 1942 in this matter. For the further information of the Bureau regarding Mr. HEMINGWAY'S participation in intelligence activities, under the auspices of the Embassy, it is now understood that one GUSTAVO DURAN is being sent from Washington for the special purpose of assisting Mr. HEMINGWAY in this work.

Mr. HEMINGWAY advised the Ambassador that DURAN had been active with him in intelligence work on the Republican side of the Spanish Civil War, and recommended his abilities very highly. DURAN, he said, held some position in the Department of State, the exact position being unknown. He was uncertain whether DURAN who was formerly a Spanish citizen had acquired American citizenship.

At the instance of Mr. HEMINGWAY, the Ambassador communicated with the Department of State which agreed to release DURAN on leave of absence in order that he might come to Cuba and work with Mr. HEMINGWAY as he did in Spain.

Of further interest in this matter is a visit of Mrs. ERNEST HEMINGWAY (the former MARTHA GELHORN) to Washington during the week commencing October 12, 1942. Mrs. HEMINGWAY is to be the personal guest of Mrs. ROOSEVELT during her stay in Washington, and the Ambassador outlined to her certain aspects of the intelligence situation in Cuba in order that she might convey the same, in personal conversation, to the President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT. This has specific reference to the Embassy's request for approval of financing by the American Government of internment and investigative program brought out by the Cuban authorities. To date, no action has resulted from Washington on this proposal and it is thought by the Ambassador that some results may be obtained through this form of personal contact.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 14 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10-24-77
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/gdw
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-14-89

Director,

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 10-9-42

In view of the importance of this matter, you may desire to bring this and reference letter to the personal attention of the Director.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Leddy
R. G. LEDDY
Legal Attaché

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RECORDED

64-23312-12

December 19, 1942

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM
MR. LADD

UNCLASSIFIED BY 6383 VRT/AG
5-26-81

In regard to Mr. Ladd's memorandum of the 17th instant concerning the use of Ernest Hemingway by the United States Ambassador to Cuba, I of course realize the complete undesirability of this sort of a connection or relationship. Certainly Hemingway is the last man, in my estimation, to be used in any such capacity. His judgment is not of the best, and if his sobriety is the same as it was some years ago, that is certainly questionable.

However, I do not think there is anything we should do in this matter, nor do I think our representative at Havana should do anything about it with the Ambassador. The Ambassador is somewhat hot-headed and I haven't the slightest doubt that he would immediately tell Hemingway of the objections being raised by the FBI. Hemingway has no particular love for the FBI and would no doubt embark upon a campaign of vilification.

In addition thereto, you will recall that in my conference recently with the President, he indicated that some message had been sent to him, the President, by Hemingway through a mutual friend, and Hemingway was insisting that one-half million dollars be granted to the Cuban authorities so that they could take care of internees.

I do not see that it is a matter that directly affects our relationship as long as Hemingway does not report directly to us or we deal directly with him. Anything which he gives to the Ambassador which the Ambassador in turn forwards to us, we can accept without any impropriety.

Mr. Tolson I have no objection to Mr. Tamm informally talking with Mr. E. A. Tamm about this matter, but impress Mr. Berle with the fact that Mr. Berle should not want to become involved in any controversies concerning the

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Very truly yours

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR

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REASON - FCIM IV, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-79

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

December 17, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____

CHC:LL

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DECLASSIFIED BY 368 SLD/klm
ON 2/25/88 appeal # 80-1043

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

BACKGROUND

Mr. Ernest Hemingway, well-known American writer, recently has been acting as personal informant of Ambassador Spruille Braden in Havana, Cuba.

DETAILS

FBI Attache R. G. Leddy, stationed at the American Embassy in Havana, Cuba, has recently advised that Ernest Hemingway, well-known American writer, has been residing in Cuba, just outside Havana, for approximately two years. Hemingway, it will be recalled, engaged actively on the side of the Spanish Republic during the Spanish Civil War, and it is reported that he is very well acquainted with a large number of Spanish refugees in Cuba and elsewhere. Hemingway, it will be recalled, joined in attacking the Bureau early in 1940, at the time of the "general smear campaign" following the arrests of certain individuals in Detroit charged with violation of Federal statutes in connection with their participation in Spanish Civil War activities. It will be recalled that Hemingway signed a declaration, along with a number of other individuals, severely criticizing the Bureau in connection with the Detroit arrests. Hemingway has been accused of being of Communist sympathy, although we are advised that he has denied and does vigorously deny any Communist affiliation or sympathy. Hemingway is reported to be personally friendly with Ambassador Braden, and he is reported to enjoy the Ambassador's complete confidence. According to Agent Leddy, Hemingway is also on very friendly terms with United States Consul Kenneth Potter, presently stationed in Cuba, and with Mr. Robert P. Joyce, Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Havana.

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Mr. Leddy has advised that Hemingway has been acting as an informant of Ambassador Braden for the past several months and in this capacity has been dealing closely with Ambassador Braden and Second Secretary Joyce. Leddy stated that Ambassador Braden has made no secret of this connection, in so far as Agent Leddy is concerned, and, further, that the Ambassador has instructed that all of Hemingway's reports and any information furnished by him must be turned over to Mr. Leddy.

FOR DEFENSE



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Jamm Ladd

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Mr. Leddy has advised that the original arrangement whereby Mr. Hemingway would act as informant of Ambassador Braden was largely concerned with certain political matters, particularly as to the connection or alleged connection of certain Cuban political leaders with the Spanish Falange and the involvement of Cuban officials generally in local graft and corruption within Cuba. Ambassador Braden, as you will recall, is a very impulsive individual and he apparently has had a "bee in his bonnet" for some time concerning alleged graft and corruption on the part of certain Cuban officials. Agent Leddy has stated that Mr. Hemingway has apparently organized a number of informants among the Spanish refugee group, whose identities are not known to Leddy, and, according to the best of his information, their identities are not known to anyone except Hemingway.

Agent Leddy has advised that Hemingway's activities have branched out and that he and his informants are now engaged in reporting to the Embassy various types of information concerning subversive activities generally. Mr. Leddy stated that he has become quite concerned with respect to Hemingway's activities and that they are undoubtedly going to be very embarrassing unless something is done to put a stop to them. Mr. Leddy has advised that Hemingway is apparently undertaking a rather involved investigation with regard to Cuban officials prominently connected with the Cuban Government, including General Manuel Benitez y Valdes, head of the Cuban National Police; that he, Agent Leddy, is sure that the Cubans are eventually going to find out about this if Hemingway continues operating, and that serious trouble may result.

Mr. Leddy has advised that there is an individual attached to the Embassy by the name of Gustavo Duran, who is of Spanish descent and is employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; that Duran is a very close friend of Hemingway and is apparently consulting and actually working with Hemingway in connection with the latter's activities.

This matter has been discussed at some length with Mr. Leddy, and he was asked just what objection, if any, he has ever personally or officially offered to the arrangement or whether he has discussed its possible bad effects with the Ambassador.

Leddy stated that he has not offered any objection whatsoever to this proposition; that the Ambassador has advised Leddy quite frankly and openly that Hemingway is the Ambassador's informant and that all information of any kind whatsoever furnished by Hemingway will be immediately

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Memorandum for the Director

Page 3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

turned over to Leddy, which, according to Leddy, is actually being done. Leddy suggested that the Bureau take this matter up with Ambassador Braden while he is in the United States.

It was pointed out to Leddy that the Bureau certainly cannot take the matter up with Ambassador Braden and protest to him unless Leddy has first made the Bureau's position quite plain to the Ambassador himself. It was pointed out to Mr. Leddy that the Ambassador would undoubtedly resent any complaint or protest concerning the arrangement from the Bureau direct, which complaint and protest could only be based upon Leddy's recommendations and information, unless Leddy has himself first discussed the matter with the Ambassador and pointed out the Bureau's position, this being particularly true inasmuch as Ambassador Braden has apparently been quite frank with Agent Leddy about the arrangement and has insisted that all information furnished by Hemingway be immediately furnished to Agent Leddy.

When the above was pointed out to Mr. Leddy, he stated that he will, if the Bureau desires, approach the Ambassador and outline to the latter just exactly how he feels about the situation. Leddy stated that Hemingway's information is valueless; that our Agents in Cuba have, of course, to check on it when it is submitted; that it is completely unreliable information; that the time taken to investigate it and check on it is purely wasted time and wasted effort; that Hemingway has not actually interfered with any investigation that we might be conducting to date, but that from the way he is branching out with his undercover informants, he undoubtedly will. Mr. Leddy stated that he has a complete record of all the information submitted by Hemingway and can state unequivocally that it is all completely unfounded and valueless and that the time spent in investigating it by Bureau Agents has been completely wasted. *WJW*

Mr. Leddy stated that he can point out to the Ambassador that he, Leddy, has not checked any reports from Hemingway concerning corruption in the Cuban Government; that he does not feel that Bureau Agents should become involved in any such investigations, it being entirely without our jurisdiction and a matter in which the Cubans themselves alone are concerned and something that, if we get involved in it, is going to mean that all of us will be thrown out of Cuba "bag and baggage."

Agent Leddy stated he can point out to the Ambassador the extreme danger of having some informant like Hemingway given free rein to stir up trouble such as that which will undoubtedly ensue if this situation continues. Mr. Leddy stated that despite the fact the

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Memorandum for the Director

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Page 4

Ambassador likes Hemingway and apparently has confidence in him, he is of the opinion that he, Leddy, can handle this situation with the Ambassador so that Hemingway's services as an informant will be completely discontinued. Mr. Leddy stated that he can point out to the Ambassador that Hemingway is going further than just an informant; that he is actually branching out into an investigative organization of his own which is not subject to any control whatsoever.

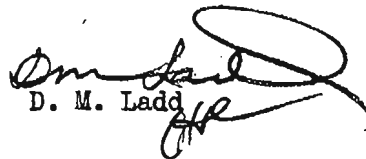
RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Agent Leddy take this matter up with the Ambassador, along the lines outlined above, prior to any protest being made by the Bureau at the Seat of Government. It is believed that if not handled this way, the Ambassador will lose complete confidence in Leddy, as well as other Bureau Agents operating in Cuba, this being particularly true inasmuch as the Ambassador has apparently been quite frank with Leddy about this matter. ~~WETZ~~

Mr. Leddy, if you approve, will be told to advise the Bureau promptly and in detail as to the outcome of his negotiations with the Ambassador concerning this matter, at which time we should, it is believed, advise Mr. Berle for the Bureau's protection.

Respectfully,




D. M. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

April 21, 1943

MS/Kurcaid

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

CLASSIFIED BY 6383 VRT/AG
8-22-87

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has previously been advised of the activities of Mr. Ernest Hemingway in the operation of an under cover "intelligence" organization in Cuba, under the auspices of the American Embassy.

The writer has been advised in confidence by an Embassy official that Hemingway's organization was disbanded and its work terminated as of April 1, 1943. This action was taken by the American Ambassador without any consultation or notice to representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A complete report on the activities of Mr. Hemingway and the organization which he operated is now being prepared, and will be forwarded to the Bureau in the immediate future.

Very truly yours,

[Signature Box]

10-24-79
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DATE OF REVIEW 10-24-89

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
L - APR 24 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

78 MAY 31 1943

DECLASSIFIED BY: 0-38-5114-1-2
ON: 8-27-81

Memorandum for the Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

An individual by the name of Gustavo Duran, who aids Hemingway in his investigations, is employed and paid by the State Department. Duran's operations and attitude, in direct relation with Mr. Joyce, assume proportions of domination and direction rather than assistance to the agencies properly engaged in investigating subversive activities. The organization operated by Hemingway is reported to be unknown for its reliability or trustworthiness. According to our information, data is transmitted to him without an official check being made on what happens to this information thereafter.

I advised that he has not as yet opposed Mr. Hemingway's services but had thought best to let the situation work itself out as long as no direct conflict with the Bureau's work occurred, in view of the friendly feeling and mutual understanding between the Embassy and Hemingway.

ACTION

CONF. INFO. E. T. S. #396

If you approve, will be instructed to take up with Ambassador Braden the matter of Hemingway's employment as a confidential informant in relation to Hemingway's access to the Embassy files and his other investigative activities in Cuba. Attached is the proposed letter to

Respectfully,

E. K. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

December 17, 1942

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

CONF

Havana, Cuba

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 8, 1942, regarding Ernest Hemingway's employment by the American Embassy as a confidential informant and his activities in relation thereto.

In view of the trust and friendship reposed in Hemingway by Embassy officials, you are instructed to discuss diplomatically with Ambassador Braden the disadvantages which you pointed out in your above referred to memorandum in relation to Hemingway's activities in Cuba. It should be stressed that because of the confidential nature contained in the Bureau's reports and the necessity of safeguarding its informants that it is unwise to allow anyone who is not a Government official to have access to the information contained in your files. In this connection it is pointed out that information is transmitted to you directly from the Bureau which was gained from confidential sources in the United States and elsewhere, and it is absolutely necessary that these sources of information be protected.

Any information which you may have relating to the unreliability of Ernest Hemingway as an informant may be discreetly brought to the attention of Ambassador Braden. In this respect it will be recalled that recently Hemingway gave information concerning the refueling of submarines in Caribbean waters which has proved unreliable.

I desire that you furnish me at an early date the results of your conversations with Ambassador Braden concerning Ernest Hemingway and his aides and their activities.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

10/25/79
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REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(C)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-25-79

DECLASSIFIED BY 5468 S.D.P./km
ON 2/25/86 gmm/1-80-1042

Classified by 60-1034/206
Declassify on: OADR
2/19/83
239257

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ()
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____ ()
 Mr. Clegg _____ ()
 Mr. Coffey _____ ()
 Mr. Glavin _____ ()
 Mr. Ladd _____ ()
 Mr. Nichols _____ ()
 Mr. Rosen _____ ()
 Mr. Tracy _____ ()
 Mr. Carson _____ ()
 Mr. Hendon _____ ()
 Mr. Mumford _____ ()
 Mr. Piper _____ ()
 Mr. Starke _____ ()
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____ ()
 Mr. Nease _____ ()
 Miss Gandy _____ ()

See Me _____ ()

Note and Return _____ ()

Remarks:

*Let me have
 memo on Ernest
 Hemingway.*
U.

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 DATE 10/25/79 BY SP-1 BSK/bk

4/27/43
 Dir
 [Signature]

64-23312-3

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL April 27, 1943

WHA:CSM:LNS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

In accordance with your request, there is attached a memorandum which summarizes the information in our files regarding Ernest Hemingway, the author.

Mr. Hemingway, it will be noted, has been connected with various so-called Communist front organizations and was active in aiding the Loyalist cause in Spain. In the latter connection he spent sometime in Spain during the Spanish revolution and reported the events transpiring there for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

Despite Hemingway's activities, no information has been received which would definitely tie him with the Communist Party or which would indicate that he is or has been a Party member. His actions, however, have indicated that his views are "liberal" and that he may be inclined favorably to Communist political philosophies.

Hemingway is now in Havana, Cuba where he has resided for over two years. For sometime he acted as an under-cover informant for American Ambassador Spruille Braden, and apparently enjoyed the Ambassador's complete confidence. You will recall that on December 17, 1942, there were set forth in a memorandum for you, the details of Hemingway's activities in Cuba, as well as the details of his association with the American Ambassador.

Briefly, Hemingway established what was termed "an amateur information service" and gathered alleged intelligence data which he turned over to Mr. Braden. In this work Hemingway developed his own confidential informants and was said to be friendly with a number of Spanish refugees in Cuba. His relationship with the Ambassador was quite friendly, but the Ambassador was perfectly frank with the Bureau representatives in Havana regarding this relationship and made all of the information which Hemingway furnished to him, available to the Bureau. These data, however, were almost without fail valueless.



CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-4 BSK/944
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.2 (11.3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-25-79

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Bureau

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

- 2 -

C.I. S.I.S. # 396-

[REDACTED] the Bureau representative stationed at the American Embassy in Havana, Cuba has recently advised that the Ambassador discontinued Hemingway's services effective April 1, 1943. [At the present time he is alleged to be performing a highly secret naval operation for the Navy Department.] In this connection, [the Navy Department is said to be paying the expenses for the operation of Hemingway's boat, furnishing him with arms and charting courses in the Cuban area.] (R)u

The Bureau has conducted no investigation of Hemingway, but his name has been mentioned in connection with other Bureau investigations and various data concerning him have been submitted voluntarily by a number of different sources.

Respectfully,


D. M. Ladd

Enclosure

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Naval
information
unclassified
per their
letter dtd
2/9/87.
Sp. Sci. [initials]
4/6/87.

April 27, 1948

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

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Mr. Hemingway was born in Oak Park, Illinois on July 21, 1898, the son of Clarence Edmonds and Grace (Hall) Hemingway. He was educated in public schools and according to the New York Times of January 12, 1937, was an ambulance driver with the Italian Army during the World War. He has devoted his subsequent endeavors to writing and has acquired an international reputation as an author, his best known recent work being "For Whom the Bells Toll". Other works include "Three Stories and Ten Poems" 1923, "In Our Time" 1924, "The Torrents of Spring" 1926, "The Sun Also Rises" 1926, "Men Without Women" 1927, "A Farewell to Arms" 1929, "Death in the Afternoon" 1932, "Winner Take Nothing" 1933, "Green Hills of Africa" 1935, "To Have and Have Not" 1937, "The Fifth Column and the First 49" 1938.

He has also contributed to Scribner's, Atlantic Monthly, New Republic, Esquire, Cosmopolitan and other magazines. In addition he has had articles published in the New Masses, his "Fascism is a Lie" having appeared therein on June 22, 1937. In 1937 and 1938 he covered the Spanish Civil War for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

In 1927 Hemingway married Pauline Pfeiffer, a fashion writer, in Paris, France. Two children, Patrick and Gregory, were born of this union and their custody was awarded to their mother at the time she secured an uncontested divorce from Hemingway several years ago. With reference to the first Mrs. Hemingway it was reported in June, 1940, that she was very much against Ralph Ingersoll of the newspaper PM because she believed that he had "planted" Martha Gellhorn (to whom Hemingway is now married) because of "Communist Party reasons".

In December, 1942, it was reported that Pauline Pfeiffer Hemingway, the divorced wife of Ernest Hemingway, had been living in Key West, Florida, since 1935. It was stated that both she and her sister, Virginia Pfeiffer, were extremely pro-Nazi. The former Mrs. Hemingway was alleged to have remarked that what this country needs is a "strong disciplinary government"; that Hitler had the right idea and that the people in this country lived too freely and were in need of discipline. Her father, according to the informant, was either interned or suspected during the First World War.

Based upon this allegation, an investigation of her was conducted by a Governmental Agency, which failed to develop any information sustaining the above-mentioned allegation.

Hemingway allegedly had a passionate love affair with Martha Gellhorn which subsequently led to his divorce from his first wife. After the divorce Hemingway married Martha Gellhorn who is said to be a journalist in her own right and a contributor to Colliers magazine. In October, 1942, he was re-

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portedly living with her on a farm near Havana, Cuba which had been purchased from Roger D'Orn. Martha Gellhorn apparently bought the farm before her marriage to Hemingway and after the marriage he moved there. Hemingway and Martha Gellhorn were in Spain at the same time during the Spanish Revolution as an article in the People's World for February 14, 1939, indicated that a person recently back from Spain had remarked that he had met both Hemingway and Martha Gellhorn in Madrid.

Hemingway is still residing in Havana, Cuba and on December 7, 1942, was reportedly receiving his mail at the Ambos Mundos Hotel, Havana, Cuba, and was said to be quite friendly with Manolo Asper, the manager of this hotel.

Hemingway is said to have a brother, Leicester Hemingway, who in April, 1942, was reported to be working for the Office for Emergency Management in Washington, D. C.

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ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF LOYALIST SPAIN

During the Spanish Revolution Hemingway was very active in furthering the Loyalist cause and spent some time in Spain during this period. The Pearson and Allen column in the Sunday Mirror of January 17, 1937, contained the following remarks concerning Ernest Hemingway and the Spanish Revolution:

"Washington.—American sympathizers of the Spanish Reds have been wasting a lot of good fighting.

"The left-wingers have been scrapping among themselves over who should rule the roost of a movement to aid the Red cause, almost as violently as the Reds in Madrid trenches have been battling to hold off General Franco and his horde of Moors and Fascist mercenaries.

"The story of this internecine feud is an amazing tale of petty factionalism and partisan intrigue.

"Last September, a group of prominent American liberals organized a non-partisan committee to help the Spanish Government. Active in the movement were such notables as Ernest Hemingway, Suzanne La Follette, John Dos Passos and James Rorty. A fund was started to send a fleet of twelve ambulances with a score of drivers to Spain.

"No sooner had the committee begun operating than factionalism threw a monkey wrench into the plan.

"It was discovered that of the twenty-one members on the committee, the Communists had quietly captured nineteen places. This embarrassed the original organizers, who had positively assured Spanish Ambassador de los Rios that the American aid would be free of politics.

"To offset this Communist coup, the Socialist organized a big mass meeting which they asked de los Rios to address.

"The Communists countered with a boycott of the affair. A free-for-all seemed in the making when cooler heads intervened and induced the rival parties to suspend hostilities and join in the meeting.

"Meanwhile, the ambulances, which it had been planned to rush to Spain in two weeks, were months in getting under way."

The following information appeared in the column entitled "Lyons Den" by Leonard Lyons, in the January 26, 1937 issue of the New York Post:

"The report along Broadway last night was that Ernest Hemingway already has sailed for Madrid, and now is on the high seas, loyalist-bound...To those who know him, this doesn't seem so strange. But to a million others there is wonder—as to why a man who has fame, security and a family he loves should risk his life in war-torn areas...What price Ideal? Yet this

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isn't the first sacrifice Hemingway has made in pursuance of what he knows to be Truth. For years he's been rejecting invitations to go to Hollywood and write for the movies--at \$4,500 a week. But during the past two weeks he devoted his time here to writing sub-titles, without pay or screen credit, for Amkino films!"

While in Spain, during the Spanish Revolution, Hemingway was said to have associated with Jay Allen, of the North American Newspaper Alliance. It has been alleged by a number of sources that Allen was a Communist and he is known to have been affiliated with alleged Communist Front organizations.

He also was reportedly associated in Spain with Dr. Hermann Frederick Erben, who was later alleged to be engaged in espionage activities in the United States. Dr. Erben, who was denaturalized on January 29, 1941 in San Francisco, California, has stated that Hemingway was a friend of his with whom he fought during the Spanish Civil War.

Hemingway apparently spent some time in a concentration camp in Spain.

A confidential informant who fought in the Spanish Civil War for the Loyalists, and who claimed to have been captured and placed in a concentration camp at San Pedros, Cardenas, Spain, stated that he met Ernest Hemingway while in this camp. (S)u

One Sam Baron, while testifying before the Dies Committee on November 23, 1938, read into the record the following article, which he stated had appeared in Walter Winchell's column, dated September 2, 1938, concerning Ernest Hemingway. This article and the testimony of Mr. Baron concerning Hemingway is as follows:

"Ernest Hemingway has a piece coming out in Ken about a correspondent for a powerful British newspaper. Because it would be libelous in England to mention the man's name it isn't. It tells how this correspondent tried to send out an uncensored story about Loyalist terrorism--that the soldiers are wantonly shot dead by their own fellows, etc. *** Hemingway tried to tell the newcomer that such terror happened last year--not anymore. -- Nevertheless the man insisted on sending out the fabrication by a newspaper girl, who didn't know the contents of the sealed envelope. Had she been caught with it on her person, she would have been shot. --- The newspapermen there finally intercepted the envelope and destroyed it.

"What I want to bring out here is that Ernest Hemingway, a courageous individual, whom I admire, and an able story teller, who had just gone to Spain, tried to talk upon political matters, which Ernest Hemingway does not understand, but has just been whitewashing Communist terror in Spain in the various articles he had written in the United States. He has here admitted that the Communists have been spreading terror in Spain and shooting their fellow loyalists in the backs."

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According to the February 4, 1939 issue of the Daily Record, seventy-eight of America's leading writers released an appeal on February 3, 1939 by Pearl Buck, Ernest Sutherland Bates and Ernest Hemingway, for the raising of the embargo which prevented the Spanish Republic from buying arms in the United States for its defense. An account of this also appeared in the Peoples' World on February 7, 1939.

On May 24, 1939, the Daily Worker carried an article entitled, "Hemingway to Talk at Writer's Rally". This article stated that Ernest Hemingway, distinguished American writer, would make his first public appearance since his recent return from Spain, at the public meeting of the American Writer's Congress to be held at Carnegie Hall, Friday evening, June 4, that Hemingway, who had bought and equipped two ambulances for the Spanish Loyalists, reported the Civil War for a syndicate of American newspapers. According to this article, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, would also address this meeting on the problems of the intellectual and the people's front against Fascism.

A clipping reportedly from New York Times of September 21, 1941, was furnished by a confidential source. This clipping announced that a dinner forum on Europe would be held October 9, at the Hotel Biltmore in New York, under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exile Committee of the League of American Writers, and the United American Spanish Aid Committee to raise funds for the transportation of anti-Fascist refugees from French concentration camps to the Americas. This clipping stated that Lillian Hellman and Ernest Hemingway were co-chairmen of the dinner forum committee.

The above mentioned confidential source made the following remark concerning Lillian Hellman and Ernest Hemingway: "Lillian Hellman, who together with Ernest Hemingway is co-chairman, is an outright Communist. -Hemingway who is on the outs with the Communists, apparently is serving as an innocent friend." This source also made the allegation that the above mentioned organizations were "100% Communist controlled and run."

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

The New York Times of May 8, 1938 stated that Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 125 West 45th Street, New York City put out a quarterly magazine known as "Among Friends". Hemingway was reported to be a contributor to this publication which was described as being devoted to the Loyalist cause in Spain and more particularly to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The Daily Worker of February 3, 1939 indicated that Hemingway would speak on February 22, 1939 at a memorial meeting to be held in honor of the men who died fighting in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The following article appeared in the February 11, 1939 issue of the Daily Worker:

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"HEMINGWAY TO TALK AT SPAIN VET RALLY - WED."

Stella Adler Opens Tag Day Drive; Meetings
Spur Spain Aid

"Ernest Hemingway will make his first public appearance in two years at a memorial meeting to honor all the Americans who died fighting for democracy in Spain. The meeting will be held Wednesday, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, at 8 P. M. at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue under the auspices of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

"In tribute to his splendid work in behalf of the American while he was in Spain, Hemingway will be escorted to the platform by a guard of honor composed of 40 veterans of the Lincoln Brigade. Hemingway personally purchased several ambulances which were assigned to the Lincoln Brigade.

"Our dead are a part of the earth of Spain now and the earth of Spain can never die, Hemingway explained. 'Each winter it will seem to die and each spring it will come alive again. Our dead will live with it forever....And as long as all our dead live in the Spanish earth, and they will live as long as the earth lives, no system of tyranny ever will prevail.'

Along with Hemingway, Vincent Sheean will also deliver a eulogy to the men who died in Spain. Langdon W. Post will preside."

One Joseph North wrote a book entitled "Men in the Ranks" which purported to be the story of twelve Americans in Spain and which was published by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in March, 1939. Hemingway wrote a forward for this book.

In June, 1939 Hemingway's name was listed on the letterhead of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as one of its sponsors.

The May 5, 1941 issue of the Daily Worker, Page 2, contained an article entitled, "Vets Parley to Stress Fight for Peace Policy". This article reported a speech made by one John Gates a former Lieutenant Colonel, who fought in Spain, and credited Gates with making the following statement concerning Ernest Hemingway: "The war makers today," said Gates, "are actively using enemies who formerly worked with the movement for the Spanish Republic."

The speaker named such men as Louis Fischer, Ralph Bates, Vincent Sheean, and Ernest Hemingway. He referred especially to Fischer's autobiography which slanders the Spanish Communists and the Soviet Union, and Bates referred to speeches attacking the Communist Party. Bates also reportedly stated that the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade must "boldly expose the partial war policies of the Roosevelt administration."

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An article appeared in the November 25, 1941 issue of the Daily Worker entitled "Hemingway Home, Calls Chamberlain 'Known War Fascist,' Decries Nazi Terror." This article announced that Hemingway had recently returned from Spain, and the Spanish Civil War, and stated that:

"Hemingway characterized the new pact between France and Germany 'shameful' and added 'I think there is no doubt that Chamberlain can be called the No. 2 Fascist of Europe. Hitler is still No. 1, but Chamberlain can easily be ranked in second place.'"

"The Loyalists are holding up splendidly against the combined armies of Hitler, Mussolini, and Franco, the report stated. 'However, they are badly in need of food, and supplies, and all democracies should come to their assistance.' ***** He had strong praise for the members of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion, and called several of them by their first names. 'However, the work of the International Brigade is done,' Hemingway said. 'The Loyalist army is now entirely Spanish, and what a wonderful military machine it is. Their courage is almost beyond belief.'"

A letterhead on the stationery of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Rehabilitation Fund, Inc., 109 North Dearborn Street, Room 408, Chicago, Illinois, listed the name of Ernest Hemingway as a sponsor for this organization. This letter was addressed to all "International Worker's Order lodges", and requested that the various lodges raise at least \$50 each to be used for hospitalization of wounded veterans who had returned to the United States.

American Rescue Ship Mission

An article appeared in the January 16, 1941 issue of The Daily Worker, entitled "Hemingway Reaffirms Backing of Rescue Ship", which stated "Ernest Hemingway, noted American author who covered the war in Spain, tonight reaffirmed his vigorous support of the American Rescue Ship Mission; it was announced at the national headquarters of the project, 200 5th Avenue, by Miss Helen R. Bryan, executive secretary.

"In a cable communication sent from Havana and addressed to Dr. Edward K. Barsky, National Chairman of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, the administering body for the mission, Mr. Hemingway praised the work of Dr. Barsky in Spain, and expressed the sincere hope that a ship would be obtained 'as soon as it is humanly possible to do so'."

Both the American Rescue Ship Mission and United American Spanish Aid Committee were reported as having been Communist-controlled organizations.

An article appeared in the July 26, 1938 issue of The Daily Worker, official Communist Party organ, which listed Hemingway as one of the sponsors for the American Relief Ship for Spain.

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Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees

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In December 1941, it was alleged that Hemingway had been a sponsor of the Emergency Conference to save Spanish Refugees, which at the time of the receipt of this information, was no longer in existence.

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

Hemingway was listed in a memorandum received on August 27, 1942, from a confidential source as being a national sponsor for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. This source made the following comment concerning the committee:

"On February 24, 1942 the American Committee to Save Refugees and the United American Spanish Aid Committee met in executive session and amalgamated to form the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, hereinafter referred to as JAFRC. The purposes of the JAFRC are reported to be the returning to the United States of American members of the Loyalist Army of Spain who have been in prison or internment camps in Spain or France since the conclusion of the Spanish Civil war and to furnish a refuge for refugees from the present government of Spain. It seems to have broadened its aims to include the refugees of any of the countries of Europe which have been overrun by the Nazis. The two original organizations were decidedly Communistic and were controlled by Communists for the benefit of Communists, extreme radicals, and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. It is believed that the present organization is of the same nature. It is reported that it has approximately fifty active members."

Medical Bureau To Aid Spanish Democracy

A circular bearing the date of January, 1937 with the title, "Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy", and reportedly issued from 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City, stated that this organization had furnished eight hospitals, 113 nurses, and fifty-two ambulances, and that the writers, artists, screen and stage workers had been most active in securing medical aid for the Spanish people, that during 1937, they had contributed about \$10,000 to the medical bureau. This circular named Ernest Hemingway as having purchased two ambulances. Hemingway was also credited with the purchase of these two ambulances in a New York Times article on January 12, 1937. This article named Saul Carson, the Executive Director of the Medical Bureau as its source of information. In a telegram to the Medical Bureau office in New York City, Hemingway had reportedly signified his intention of going to Spain soon.

On May 10, 1937 there appeared a large ad in the New York Times by the Medical Bureau which the ad itself described as being affiliated with the North American Committee to aid Spanish Democracy. Hemingway was listed as one of the sponsors who had already helped them.

Motion Picture Artists Committee

The "News of the World," which was published by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League and which has been described as "a journal in defense of American

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democracy" contained an article on November 19, 1937 which listed Hemingway as one of the speakers for a huge "Christmas Drive for Spanish Children". This drive was reportedly sponsored by the Motion Picture Artists Committee.

North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

H. L. Chaillaux, Director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, while testifying before the Dies Committee on August 17, 1938, read into the record an article which appeared in the April 16, 1938 issue of the Daily Worker concerning the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

The information from this article, as furnished by Mr. Chaillaux, is as follows:

"Following an appeal by Ernest Hemingway, Vincent Sheehan, and Louis Fischer for funds for ambulance to meet emergency conditions in Spain, \$1,002 was received by the Washington chapter of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 Fourth Avenue, Dr. Herman F. Reissig, executive secretary announced yesterday.

"The telegram from Joel Berrall, of the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy, reads: 'In response to recent cable from Hemingway, Sheehan, and Fischer for ambulances, we are wiring herewith \$1,002. We understand ambulances will be at the front within 3 days of receipt of the money in Paris. If time permits, the ambulance should be marked: 'Gift of the Federal employees of Washington, D. C., U. S. A.' Advise by wire today that this money has been cabled abroad.'"

Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign

Ernest Hemingway was listed as a sponsor on a letterhead of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign dated April 19, 1939.

United Spanish Aid Committee

A circular was reportedly issued by the United Spanish Aid Committee, Room 554, Bradburg Building, 304 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California, having no date but bearing an address of Room 810-200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This circular declared that the object of the above mentioned organization was to "help free men of the International Brigade in French and Spanish prison camps," a campaign for the release of the International Volunteers, 4,000 of whom were allegedly in French concentration camps. This circular listed Ernest Hemingway as one of the endorsers of the campaign to aid International Volunteers.

United Youth Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

A report was received from a confidential informant who had covered a meeting of the United Youth Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California on February 24, 1937. According

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to this informant, approximately 4,000 persons attended this meeting which had been previously advertised by the Communist press and at organizational meetings. Donald Ogden Stewart presided at the meeting and lauded Ernest Hemingway for donating an ambulance to the Spanish Loyalists.

Writers and Artists Ambulance Corps

The Daily Worker of January 12, 1938 described Hemingway as one of the sponsors of the Writers and Artists Ambulance Corps which was said to have sent ambulances to Spain. Hemingway was credited with having personally purchased the first two ambulances which were sent to that country in May, 1937.

Possible Connections with Communist Party

The following information was secured from a confidential source:

"Ernest Hemingway, New York specialty writer for New Masses and Daily Worker, page 1, Daily Worker, 9-13-35; wires greeting to Soviet Union, page 2, Daily Worker, 5-2-38."

A former letterhead of the Deutsches Volksecho, which bore the date of February 16, 1939, carried the name of Ernest Hemingway as one of the contributors to this group.

In the fall of 1940 Hemingway's name was included in a group of names of individuals who were said to be engaged in Communist activities. These individuals were reported to occupy positions on the "intellectual front" and were said to render valuable service as propagandists. According to the informant, those whose names were included on this list loaned their efforts politically as writers, artists and speakers and traveled throughout the country supporting and taking part in Communist front meetings and in the program of the Party generally. They were alleged to be particularly active in the then paramount Communist Party objective, namely, defeat of the preparedness program.

Hemingway, according to a confidential source who furnished information on October 4, 1941, was one of the "heads" of the Committee for Medical Aid to the Soviet Union. This informant alleged that the above-mentioned committee was backed by the Communist Party.

On December 27, 1941, an individual [at the Russian Embassy] in Washington, D. C., reportedly made inquiries relative to Hemingway's address. The purpose of these inquiries is not known. *u u*

Dr. Alfred Kantorowicz listed Hemingway as a reference at the time he filled out his alien registration form. Kantorowicz is a German alien and has been reported to be one of the chief liaison men between the German Communists in Mexico and the German Communists in the United States. He was also allegedly the founder of the League of German Writers in Exile in Paris, France.

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In January, 1942 it was reported that the American Russian Cultural Association, Inc., of New York City, put out a small pamphlet soliciting support. The name of Ernest Hemingway appeared therein as a member of the Board of Honorary Advisors.

This group was purportedly organized to foster better relations between the United States and Russia.

A confidential informant reported on September 23, 1941, that Ernest Hemingway had broken all ties with the Communists.

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MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

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American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born

In January, 1940, Hemingway addressed letters over his personal signature endorsing the work of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born and soliciting the assistance of various persons. He requested that any contributions in the form of checks be made payable to him.

A confidential source furnished a memorandum dated October 18, 1941, concerning the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born. This memorandum states that on March 2 and 3, 1940, the above-mentioned organization held its Fourth Annual Conference in Washington, D. C. and disseminated a circular soliciting sponsors. According to this memorandum, the circular contained a printed picture of the head and left arm of the Statue of Liberty, and opposed "registration and fingerprinting of non-citizens", which was regarded as a discrimination against the foreign-born. This circular was signed jointly by Ernest Hemingway and Dr. William Allen Neilson, as co-chairmen for the Committee of Sponsors.

A list of the sponsors of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born, 79 - 5th Avenue, New York City, which was dated August 1940, contained the name of Ernest Hemingway.

According to a confidential source, Hemingway and one Dr. William A. Neilson, who were co-chairmen of the Committee of Sponsors for the Fourth Annual Conference of this organization, wrote to the Editor of the People's World, an alleged Communist newspaper at San Francisco, seeking financial support for the committee in its drive against anti-alien bills then pending in Congress.

The Daily Worker of January 2, 1941, stated that Carey Williams, the California Commissioner of Immigration and Housing; Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, Dean of the School of Mechanical Engineering at Columbia University, and Dr. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress, had accepted invitations to serve as co-chairmen of the 150 sponsors for the Fifth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born to be held in Atlantic City on March 29 and 30, 1941. Hemingway was named as one of the sponsors of the Congress.

American Writers Congress

A circular advertising an "American Writers Congress" to be held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on June 4, 1937, stated that Ernest Hemingway

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and Earl Browder were to be speakers at this Congress. An account of this also appeared in the New York Times of May 24, 1937, which carried an article stating that Hemingway, who had spent some months in Spain, would make his first public talk on conditions there at the opening session of the National Congress of American Writers on June 4, 1937, at Carnegie Hall. Other speakers at this meeting, over which Archibald MacLeish presided, were Senator Gerald P. Nye, Earl Browder, Donald Ogden Stuart and Representative John P. Barnard. A confidential source commenting on this article stated that Hemingway was close to the Communist Party, but that he had no knowledge of Hemingway's actual membership in the Party.

An article appeared in the New York World Telegraph of June 5, 1941, entitled "Writer's Congress Held Communist Cultural Front". This article was written by Frederick Woltman, a staff writer of the newspaper, and stated, "The Fourth American Writers Congress opening tomorrow at the Commodore Hotel is part of a Communist cultural front which, since its origin six years ago, consistently has followed the political deviations of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party, a survey by the World Telegraph showed today."

This article goes on to state that the Writers Congress had been supported by many prominent individuals who resigned from this organization when the Communist Party "scrapped collective security and went in for isolationism following the Hitler Stalin Pact." Listed among the persons who were no longer connected with the Writers Congress due to its alleged following of the Communist Party Line, was the name of Ernest Hemingway.

League of American Writers

On February 21, 1941, Hemingway was reported as being a vice-president and member of the Board of Directors for the League of American Writers, Inc., which is reportedly a Communist Front organization.

A circular purportedly published by the National Board of the League of American Writers, Inc., carried the name of Ernest Hemingway as President of this National Board. This circular solicited financial aid for those individuals who had fought with the Loyalists in the Spanish Revolution, and stated that the attempt was being made to bring them to Mexico. It contained the following statement concerning the alleged need for these persons to be removed from a French concentration camp.

"This cry no longer comes from some twenty writers thanks to the \$13,200 which was raised at a dinner we held on October 17 in cooperation with a committee of leading publishers. Passage to Mexico has been bought for these fortunate exiles. But at least 75 others are awaiting our help. It now costs \$600.00 per person to get them safely out of France to Mexico. While they wait in Lisbon for

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their chance to board the over-crowded boats, they must live, they must have food, money, medicine. And they count on us, Democratic Americans, to bring them to the safety of the New World."

Mexican Trip

On February 2, 1942, one [redacted]

[redacted] wrote to [redacted]

[redacted] stating that he was expecting the Hemingways for a visit. The writer of the letter suggested that the addressee come to Mexico for a visit also and said that if she got as far as Cuba the Hemingways would bring her to Mexico on their yacht. A communication from another source dated August 20, 1942, indicated that Hemingway was expected in September, 1942. (S) 4

According to a confidential informant who furnished information on March 27, 1942, Ernest Hemingway was then residing at the Hotel Reforma in Mexico City, Mexico, under an assumed name. This informant stated that he had not been able to ascertain this assumed name, but alleged that Hemingway was spending "all his time and most nights" at the apartment of one Gustav Regler, "the German Communist author", who, the informant stated, was attempting to get into the United States. It was this informant's opinion that it was "highly significant" that Hemingway spent so much time with Regler in such a secretive manner. (S) 4

GENERAL INFORMATION

On one occasion Hemingway wrote an article against war which appeared in Esquire Magazine. This article was later incorporated in a pamphlet prepared by the American Youth Congress and one individual at least was arrested for distributing these on November 11, 1935, in Seattle, Washington.

According to the April, 1939, Bulletin of Films for Democracy, Ernest Hemingway was at that time a member of the Advisory Board of this group.

On an unspecified date Hemingway tried to contact French Ambassador Gaston Henri-Haye. The reason for his desire to contact the Ambassador is not known. Mrs. Hemingway also tried to contact the French Ambassador on December 18, 1940.

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VAF/AG
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-26-91

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

June 1, 1943

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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Dear Sir:

The Habana Communist daily newspaper "Hoy" on April 25, 1943, carried an extensive attack against ERNEST HEMINGWAY, displayed under a four-column heavy title-line: "THE LAST POSITION OF THE TRAITOR HEMINGWAY".

This article, written by Raul Gonzalez Tunon, labeled HEMINGWAY's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" a book "so miserable, so slanderous, that it met with excellent reception among the Fascists, the Trotskyists and the Munichists".

It condemned Hemingway as one of the "war tourists" who went to Spain, "not to seek the popular and eternal Spain but to seek curious 'effeminate' queer characters". On his failure to find such characters in the Loyalist zone, the article says, he made friends with the most "delirious" adventurers infiltrated in the CNT (Confederacion Nacional de Trabajo) and with the individualists of the Trotskyist group of the POUM (Partido Obrero Unificado Marxista).

"The attacks on Andre Marty... constitution of known slanders whose origin must be sought in the propaganda office of Dr. Goebbels", the article states.

It continues with the charge that "Hemingway now... the champion of the race theory in reverse. He advocates in the United States a campaign for the sterilization of all German men as a means of preserving peace. That is, he wants to make this a racial war against Germany. He shakes hands with Goebbels, who, trying to prevent the disaster of the German people, says that 'the skin of every German is at stake in this war'. This idea of Hemingway's is a Trotskyist idea at the service of Nazism."

10-26-79
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The article closes with the statement: "Here is the literate Hemingway, author of a slanderous book which is a rehash of others of his, this time directed against the Communist party and against the Spanish people. Here is the portrait of the revolutionary tourist. His destiny will be the destiny of all traitors, of all provocateurs who maneuver openly or in cover against the Communist party, against the people, against history. And against good literature."

According to [redacted]

[redacted] Hemingway was much exercised by the publication of this article. He stated that Hemingway had circulated among Spanish refugees in Habana, among whom are many Communists, and had branded the article as "untrue and unfair". (S) u

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[redacted] stated that Hemingway feared the attack would affect sales of his book and at the same time cause many of Hemingway's Communist friends to turn against him. He stated that Hemingway told certain of these friends that the article had "made him so sick he couldn't eat". (S) u

[redacted] said the Basque Republicans, with the exception of a few Communists, regarded Hemingway as being "too extreme" for them. They are particularly critical of him for what they regard as his anti-Catholic viewpoints. Most of the Basques are staunch Catholics. (S) u

Very truly yours,

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The article closes stating - "Here is the literate Hemingway, author of a slanderous book which is a rehashing of others of his, this time directed against the Communist Party and against the Spanish people. Here is the portrait of the revolutionary tourist. His destiny will be the destiny of all traitors, of all provocateurs who maneuver openly or in cover against the Communist Party, against the people, against history. And against good literature."

The original of the above article is retained in the files of this office since the above sets forth a complete and adequate summary.

2) Intelligence Activities of Mr. Hemingway

It is learned that at the present time, Hemingway is continuing a project for which he received permission from the Naval Attaché, Colonel Hayne D. Boyden, USMC, involving a check of coastal waters off northern Cuba for the possibility of enemy submarine or clandestine radio activity. He is accompanied in his boat by an employee of the Naval Attaché's office, [redacted] who has some training in radio monitoring and direction finding, and has some equipment with him for this purpose. (X) DIA

Although the Hemingway land intelligence organization was shut down by the Ambassador on April 1, 1943, this office continues from time to time to receive copies of memoranda submitted to Mr. Hemingway's assistant, Mr. Gustavo Duran, who is now employed at the American Embassy as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service. These memoranda are few in number and relate to cases which were previously under investigation. Mr. Duran has stated that they are submitted to him by the former operatives of the Hemingway organization on a volunteer basis. It is nevertheless known to the writer that Hemingway personally had 122 gallons of gasoline charged to him from the Embassy's private gasoline allotment, for the month of April 1943. When the Hemingway organization was functioning, arrangements were made that gasoline necessary for transportation in connection with the intelligence work would be allotted from the Embassy's private stock, which is apart from and not subject to Cuban rationing restrictions.

Mrs. Ernest Hemingway, the former Martha Gellhorn, a writer for ~~colliers~~, recently solicited from Mr. R. P. Joyce, Second Secretary of Embassy, information concerning conditions on the island of Martinique, with special reference to American-French relations in regard to the "blockade" of Martinique. She sought this information in order to complete a book setting forth results of a cruise in Caribbean waters which she took in the fall of 1942. Mr. Joyce obtained the information from Mr. James Bonbright, who is handling the French desk in the Department of State.

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Handwritten note:
Included in report
per WNY letter dated 2/9/43
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Handwritten note:
Information if included in report 3 is not to be
released per DIA Ltr 2/22/43
SP4 JEM-DLC
9-25-43

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3) Relations with Bureau Informants (S) u

[redacted] which has been actively assisting this office, informed SIS #788 that under no conditions did it wish its work known to anyone in the Embassy outside of this office, because of their fear that their connections and activities would thereby become known to Mr. Ernest Hemingway. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that the Basques resent the pro-Communist sympathies of Mr. Hemingway, who is well acquainted with many members of the Basque Colony through his interest in Jai Alai players; and also, being themselves a deeply religious people, they feel offended by what they consider the open anti-Catholic sentiments of Hemingway. (S) u

On the other hand, Mr. Hemingway entertained Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau at his finca during the visit of this official to Habana in March of this year. Since that time, correspondence has passed from the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Hemingway through the State Department diplomatic pouch.

Very truly yours,

[#396] (S) u
Legal Attaché

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DATE 2/11/83 BY SP-1 CSK/PSK

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 13, 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Intelligence Activities of
Ernest Hemingway in Cuba

BACKGROUND

Mr. R. G. Leddy, Legal Attache at Havana, Cuba, submits information concerning the intelligence activities of Ernest Hemingway and his relations with the FBI.

DETAILS

Ernest Hemingway has resided almost continuously in Cuba on a small country estate at San Francisco de Paula, outside Havana, during the past two years. In this time he completed his latest book, a compilation of war stories, published in the fall of 1942.

Hemingway knows Cuba well and has lived on the island for various periods during the past 12 years. He is well known as a sportsman, engaging in deep sea fishing from his own fishing boat and maintaining a pigeon shooting range on his own property. He is a well known figure at jai alai matches and a back-slapping friend of the Basque jai alai players. In Havana he frequents the Floridita and Basque Bar, two famous spots where prominent Cubans and Americans gather at noon and in the evening.

During the current period of his residence in Cuba, Hemingway had no contact with the American Embassy until August, 1942. He did, however, cultivate the friendship of an American Consul on a personal basis before this date. An Embassy employee and friend of this Consul remarked to the Legal Attache that Hemingway's purpose appeared to have been some kind of an "in" with American authorities at a time when he was only interested in completing his book. In August, 1942, Hemingway was introduced to the American Ambassador, Mr. Spruille Braden, and volunteered his services to engage in intelligence work. The Ambassador inquired of the Legal Attache whether Hemingway would be useful to investigate the Spanish Falange with the aid of Spanish Republican refugees known to him. The Ambassador said that he regarded Hemingway's experience in the Spanish Civil War and his long-time acquaintance with Spain and the Spanish people as giving him unique qualifications to investigate the Spanish Falange in Cuba which the Ambassador regarded as an imminent danger.



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ON 2/25/86

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The Ambassador's inquiry was taken up by Mr. Joyce, Second Secretary of the Embassy, with the Legal Attache and Mr. Joyce was advised that there was some question as to the attitude of Mr. Hemingway to the FBI, with which organization he had presumably been requested to work. This question existed, Mr. Joyce was advised, because of Hemingway's action as a principal signer of the denunciation of the FBI in the Detroit Communist-Spanish enlistment case in 1940 and also because of Hemingway's remark on meeting the Legal Attache some weeks previously at which time he referred to the FBI as "the American Gestapo." Mr. Joyce volunteered to sound out Hemingway on his attitude toward the FBI, as casually as possible, and returned with the advice that Hemingway had paid no particular attention to the petition he signed in 1940 denouncing the FBI and could now hardly remember what it said; Hemingway told Mr. Joyce that people are always shoving petitions under his nose and like many famous people he is inclined to sign them on the request of a friend without full information as to their contents. Hemingway also dismissed the reference to the FBI as "the American Gestapo" as a mere jest.

The American Ambassador, nevertheless, decided to engage Hemingway's services under his own personal direction without any direct contact with the Legal Attache. Arrangements were made whereby copies of Hemingway's reports would be furnished to the Legal Attache in order that the latter might be advised of developments in investigations conducted into the Spanish Falange by Ernest Hemingway.

These reports began to be submitted in September, 1942. At first they related principally to individuals singled out as pro-Falange or pro-Franco regardless of nationality. The form of the report consisted of the original Spanish dictation of Hemingway's operative to which a sheet of comments was attached by Hemingway signed only "E. H." The information submitted by the Spanish operative has almost always been of the denunciation type characteristic of European police investigations. Thus, a Spanish or Cuban merchant would be reported as "violently pro-Franco, filled with Totalitarian ideas and opposed to the United States and the Democratic Powers." Details of the subject's activity or statements on which the foregoing conclusions were based were almost always lacking. In one case a subject was denounced as a Fascist because of the out-worn character and obstinacy of his ideas ("Por la Antigüedad y Contumacia de sus Opiniones"), although the informant's report stated that he had no other indication of the character or sympathies of the subject. No follow ups of the subjects were made. (W) *W. H. H.*

The organization which Hemingway gathered for this work was composed exclusively of Spanish Republican refugees in Cuba. Their identity was not disclosed in Hemingway's reports but they were designated by a number. They grew from an original force of four full-time operatives, alleged to be former members of the Spanish police force, and 12 part-time

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undercover agents employed as barkeepers, waiters, etc. to a total number of 26 informants composed of six full-time operatives and 20 undercover informants. The organization was located not only in Havana but also at Matanzas, Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba, all down the island. The expenses of the organization were paid from the special funds of the American Embassy at the direction of the Ambassador and came to total nearly a thousand dollars a month. It is not known whether the identity of Hemingway's informants was ever disclosed to the American Ambassador but it is the belief of the Legal Attache that their identity was known only to Hemingway.

Hemingway claimed to operate the organization with the greatest possible discretion, having sub-chiefs who contacted the actual investigators and in turn reported to him, thereby separating him from any direct contact with the investigative work. To prevent any police action, however, the Ambassador personally requested of General Benitez a letter stating that Hemingway was known to the Ambassador and was a person of his confidence. General Benitez responded with a letter for Hemingway stating that Hemingway was known to him, General Benitez, and should receive every consideration. This is not an exact statement since the only contact between General Benitez and Hemingway has been through the letter from the American Ambassador making the above request.

In acting on Hemingway's reports, the Legal Attache investigated six cases which appeared to be of importance. In all six cases which were taken up with the Cuban Police, the information was found to be erroneous. The Legal Attache thereupon pointed out to Mr. Joyce that it would be inadvisable for the Legal Attache to further risk the prestige which the FBI enjoyed with the Cuban Police by referring to the Police reports which were obviously ill-founded. Mr. Joyce said he fully appreciated this position and would insist that a thorough check be made by the Hemingway organization on the accuracy of its information before the Legal Attache was asked to take any action. (S) 4

In August, 1942, Hemingway suggested to the Ambassador that Gustavo Duran, a Spaniard employed by the American Government in Washington, be brought to Cuba to operate his organization during a 30-day absence of Hemingway [on a government mission for the Naval Attache along the coast of Cuba.] Hemingway stated that he knew Duran well during the Spanish Civil War at which time Duran was a corps commander in the Spanish Republican Army and successfully defended the Valencia Front against the Franco forces until further resistance was made impossible because of the collapse of other fronts. Hemingway described Duran as a "military and intelligence genius of the type like Napoleon that comes along once in a hundred years." He said that Duran, who had married an American girl in England after the Spanish war, spoke French, German, English and some (S) 4

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Russian; that he was pure Republican, not a Communist, and would get to the bottom of the Falange in short order. Hemingway said that Duran was wasting his time as an employee of the Division of Cultural Relations in the Department of State and should be brought to Cuba to direct Hemingway's intelligence organization at least for this limited period. It was learned by the Legal Attache that Duran was actually an employee of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, for which reason it was pointed out by the Legal Attache to the Ambassador that Duran's assignment in connection with intelligence work in Cuba might raise jurisdictional questions in Washington. The Ambassador took the position that Duran would be working directly under the Embassy and in any event his assignment was only temporary for a period of 30 days. (S) u

Mr. Duran arrived in Cuba early in November, 1942, and began working with Hemingway. His work has not been of the same sensational character as Hemingway's, as noted below, but has not been in any way different or distinct from the type of reports which Hemingway had submitted. These reports as mentioned above are of the type received by Bureau Field Divisions from voluntary complainants, being unspecific and unverified and showing no continuing investigation to establish a line of conduct or suspicious activities by the subject.

The only innovation introduced by Mr. Duran was an attempted partial coverage of public opinion in Cuba in relation to the war and the United States submitted in reports entitled "The Voice of the Street." These reports contain quotations from persons in cafes, bars and pool rooms and claim to set out the opinion of the people regarding developments in the war. They are, however, limited to the type of individual met in such places and, in the opinion of the Legal Attache, do not represent a fair cross section of general public opinion. Likewise, in the extent of their coverage, these reports have not given the opinions of sufficient persons to warrant the conclusion that they reflect the thoughts of even this general class of Cuban individuals.

The American Ambassador, however, has been highly impressed with this type of information and on his return from a trip to Washington in December, 1942, remarked that the reports were very well thought of in the Department of State.

Although Hemingway's services were engaged to investigate the Spanish Falange in Cuba, he soon branched out to cover the entire field of intelligence.

After reading an article in the New York Times about a new type of oxygen-powered submarine used by the Germans, Hemingway instituted an investigation of the supply and distribution of oxygen and oxygen tanks in

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Cuba. He immediately advised that "at last with this development we have come to the point after months of work where we are about to crack the submarine refuelling problem." Shortly afterwards, his investigation was referred to the Legal Attache by the Embassy and a check was made on the supply and distribution of oxygen and oxygen tanks throughout Cuba with the result that the available supplies were well-accounted for. The Naval Attache also participated in this investigation. Nothing further was heard from Hemingway about the subject.

Hemingway's investigations began to show a marked hostility to the Cuban Police and in a lesser degree to the FBI.

About a week before the visit of President Batista to Washington, Hemingway sent in a report, presumably prepared by him, alleging preparations by General Benitez to seize power in Cuba and make himself President during Batista's absence from the country. This report stated that Benitez had no such ideas until his own trip to Washington "which had been so successful." The report alleged that Benitez was training a large squadron of motor cycle police officers with patrol cars and that the police force was being trained daily with rifles as a military unit. The report said that it was Benitez's plan to take Cuba while Batista and the American Ambassador, the two strongest individuals in Cuba, were absent and that an investigation should be commenced at once to uncover the preparations of Benitez in securing fire arms and steel protection shields for the motor cycle and squad cars.

Mr. Joyce asked the Legal Attache to check on this report. The Legal Attache pointed out that no such preparations as Hemingway alleged were observed by FBI Agents working in daily contact at Police headquarters and that the training of the Cuban Police force with rifles is a practice which has gone on for years inasmuch as the Cuban National Police is an integral part of the Cuban Army. The danger of alienating police cooperation by this type of report was also pointed out to Mr. Joyce inasmuch as, according to a well known maxim "there are no secrets in Cuba."

In the case of Prince Camilo Ruspoli, Italian Fascist leader interned by the Cuban authorities but confined to a clinic because of illness, Hemingway reported that Ruspoli had paid off the Cuban Chief of Police, General Benitez, and was not really ill, and inferred that the Legal Attache had accepted the word of the police as to the guarding of Ruspoli at the clinic without any investigation. Through Mr. Joyce, Hemingway was requested by the Legal Attache to secure details as to the actual state of health of Ruspoli. He promised to do so through an undercover operative employed as a male nurse at the particular clinic where Ruspoli was confined. Nothing further was heard from Hemingway about this phase of the investigation.

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In December, 1942, however, Hemingway reported that Ruspoli had attended a public luncheon in honor of the new Spanish Charge d'Affaires, Pelayo Garcia Olay, at the Hotel Nacional. This report greatly disturbed the Ambassador; there was an immediate check at the Hotel Nacional by the Legal Attache and no substantiation of the public luncheon or the presence of Ruspoli could be found either from the hotel management and employees or from two of the guests alleged to have been present. The Ambassador was so advised and later Hemingway wrote a memorandum asking that his source, a waiter at the hotel, not be "grilled" by the FBI as this would destroy his usefulness; he also asked to see our proofs regarding the absence of Prince Ruspoli from this public luncheon.

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Hemingway reported sighting a contact between a submarine and the Spanish steamer SS Marques de Comillas at high noon on December 9, 1942, off the Cuban coast. Hemingway was ostensibly fishing with Winston Guest and four Spaniards as crew members, but actually was on a confidential mission for the Naval Attache. The report was referred to the Legal Attache, both by the Embassy and by the Naval Attache with the request for investigation. The Legal Attache's investigation consisted of interview, with Cuban Police cooperation, of forty crew members and some fifty passengers of the vessel, most of the latter known anti-Fascists repatriated from Spain. None of the persons interviewed would admit sighting a submarine as Hemingway had from his 36-foot launch. The negative results of this inquiry were reported. Thereupon Hemingway submitted a memorandum stating that it would be a tragedy if the submarine were carrying saboteurs possibly let off the steamship at this point on a mission to the United States and that the Legal Attache discounted Hemingway's report because it had not come from an FBI Agent, thereby permitting the saboteurs to land in the United States without advance notice.

In January, 1943, Mr. Joyce of the Embassy asked the assistance of the Legal Attache in ascertaining the contents of a tightly wrapped box left by a suspect at the Bar Basque under conditions suggesting that the box contained espionage information. The box had been recovered from the Bar Basque by an operative of Hemingway. The Legal Attache made private arrangements for opening the box and returned the contents to Hemingway through Mr. Joyce. The box contained only a cheap edition of the "Life of St. Teresa." Hemingway was present and appeared irritated that nothing more was produced and later told an Assistant Legal Attache that he was sure that we had withdrawn the vital material and had shown him something worthless. When this statement was challenged by the Assistant Legal Attache, Hemingway jocularly said he was only joking but that he thought something was funny about the whole business of the box.

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd
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Hemingway's ill-disguised hostility to the FBI became more evident in February, 1943 when the Ambassador received charges that Special Agent Knoblauch, just assigned to the Embassy as Assistant Legal Attache, was a participant of the Franco movement in Spain and had acted as a paid Franco propagandist. The Ambassador declined to disclose the source of these charges when they were promptly challenged and proof demanded by the Legal Attache. The latter learned, however, positively that the charges were given to the Ambassador by Ernest Hemingway and Gustavo Duran, as ascertained from a highly reliable and confidential source within the Embassy. The charges centered about a book written by Special Agent Knoblauch "Correspondent in Spain" upon his return from assignment as Associated Press correspondent in Madrid in 1938. Hemingway knew Special Agent Knoblauch at that time and was most friendly with him. He had met him in Havana immediately after Special Agent Knoblauch's arrival. Although ostensibly friendly, Hemingway made no remark to Special Agent Knoblauch concerning his book or to the Legal Attache but took his complaint directly to the Ambassador. The latter admitted that he had read only the first forty pages of the book and after originally requesting the Legal Attache to have Mr. Knoblauch transferred to some other position where the Spanish Falange was not the acute problem which the Ambassador believed it to be in Cuba, the Ambassador dismissed the subject as "not as important as he had originally thought."

In personal relations Hemingway has maintained a surface show of friendship and interest with representatives of the FBI. Through statements he has made to reliable contacts of the Legal Attache, however, it is known that Hemingway and his assistant, Gustavo Duran, have a low esteem for the work of the FBI which they consider to be methodical, unimaginative and performed by persons of comparative youth without experience in foreign countries and knowledge of international intrigue and politics. Both Hemingway and Duran, it is also known, have personal hostility to the FBI on an ideological basis, especially Hemingway, as he considers the FBI anti-Liberal, pro-Fascist and dangerous as developing into an American Gestapo.

Although Hemingway's opinions coincide with those of some Communists in this regard, he has repeatedly asserted that he is anti-Communist and that he was as much opposed to the Communist influence in the Spanish war as he was to the Fascist.

As of April 1, 1943, however, Hemingway's activities as an undercover informant for the American Ambassador were terminated. This resulted from general dissatisfaction over the reports submitted, and the strong position against these services taken by Mr. Albert Wuer, Commercial Counsellor of the Embassy and a highly respected State Department official. An additional factor in motivating the Ambassador's action was the

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd
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inconsistency of continuing to employ an undercover organization operated by Hemingway at a time when the Ambassador was discouraging and restricting the employment of paid informants by the official attaches of the Embassy.

While the investigation of suspects as such is discontinued, the Ambassador has requested Mr. Gustavo Duran to continue to turn in reports on public opinion in Cuba as previously undertaken by him in "The Voice of the Street." The Ambassador made this request of Mr. Duran because he feels that these reports give him an "inside picture" of what people are thinking in Cuba which he did not get in any other way; further, on his trip to Washington in December, 1942, the Ambassador was informed at the Department of State that these reports are received with great interest and for this reason he is desirous of continuing to submit them to Washington. A force of two or three Spanish agents will continue to gather this material for Mr. Duran with expenses estimated at no more than \$200.00 per month. Mr. Duran is now employed at the American Embassy at Havana on a permanent basis as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service. His time is devoted to analyzing political comments and articles in the Cuban press and assisting the Ambassador in the preparation of speeches to be delivered in Spanish.

The Legal Attache has mentioned to the American Ambassador that FBI representatives are prepared to gather and submit reports on public opinion. The Ambassador has shown no desire to take advantage of the investigative service of the FBI in this field. The Legal Attache at Havana states that the Ambassador has always regarded the Hemingway organization as a pet project of his own and in continuing a minor phase of its work the Ambassador has given the Legal Attache the impression that he is unwilling, not merely for Hemingway's sake but his own, to order a complete dissolution of Hemingway's organization. Hemingway, however, is not directly operating "The Voice of the Street" investigations but has turned them over entirely to Mr. Gustavo Duran. (C) U

The action of the Ambassador was delicately handled, being based on the position that Mr. Hemingway's organization had filled the breach at a time when the FBI and Cuban Police were just beginning to organize their services in Cuba but as all this was now done no further need existed for the "excellent work" produced by Hemingway. (C) (S) U

Regarding this work, the Legal Attache points out that while none of it on checking has proved of value, it is nevertheless so extensive and all inclusive regarding the reporting of suspects that at any time a real espionage case may develop on a subject signaled by Hemingway. The Legal Attache therefore points out that it is unwise to characterize Hemingway's work in a derogatory manner as subsequent evidence may uncover a case which he could claim originated from him. (C) (S) U

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After his services were discontinued Hemingway told [] that the Ambassador acted because the FBI was jealous of his work and fearful lest he, an untrained investigator, should uncover a case which had escaped the highly-trained FBI agents; further that for this reason the FBI wished no competitive organization in the same field and would endeavor to eliminate it. Hemingway added that the FBI agents were not very smart individually, but by sheer weight of detail they eventually buried the opposition under index cards and files and so came out on top. (u) (s) 4

[] who has known Hemingway intimately for ten years advises that he is so naturally egotistical and self-centered that he is certain he can do intelligence work better than anyone, and with the temperament of an artist he reacts violently to any criticism or opposition to his own work or ideas. [] also says that Hemingway has a vindictive nature and will not rest until he has settled his side of a score with an adversary. (u) (s) 4

Hemingway has made this clear in regard to the film production of his book "For Whom the Bell Tolls." He sold the movie rights to the book more than two years ago; the picture was filmed and has gone through several editing processes and according to Hemingway's latest information, a final revision of the picture and reshooting of many scenes has resulted in the removal of all of what he considers the vital parts of the story relating to the Spanish Civil War and reduced it to what he terms a mere "Granstark romance." Hemingway has vigorously asserted that he will soon go to Hollywood to find out who is responsible for this treatment of his book and when he finds out he will make an incident of it which will cause the persons responsible to regret having ever interfered with the story itself. Hemingway believes that influences which he terms "Fascist" namely the Vatican and some elements in the United States Department of State have been most influential in taking the teeth out of his story.

Regarding Hemingway's position in Cuba, the Legal Attache advises that his prestige and following are very great. He enjoys the complete personal confidence of the American Ambassador and the Legal Attache has witnessed conferences where the Ambassador observed Hemingway's opinions as gospel and followed enthusiastically Hemingway's warning of the probable seizure of Cuba by a force of 30,000 Germans transported to the island in 1,000 submarines. A clique of celebrity-minded hero worshippers surround Hemingway wherever he goes, numbering such persons as Winston Guest, Lieutenant Tommy Shevlin (wealthy son of a famous Yale football player), Mrs. Kathleen Vanderbilt Aróstegui and several Embassy officials. To them, Hemingway is a man of genius whose fame will be remembered with Tolstoy.

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Hemingway claims great political influence and told an Assistant Legal Attache that the FBI had better get along with him because he carried a lot of weight in Washington. The principal political influence of Hemingway known to the Legal Attache is that Hemingway's wife, the former Martha Gelhorn, is a personal and literary friend of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and has a standing invitation to stay at the White House when in Washington.

Hemingway is gathering material for a book at the present time. Although his intelligence activities have ended, he is on a special confidential assignment for the Naval Attache chasing submarines along the Cuban coast and keeping a careful observance on the movements of Spanish steamers which occasionally come to Cuba. This naval patrol work of Mr. Hemingway is regarded by him and the Naval Attache as extremely confidential and is known to the Legal Attache purely through unofficial sources.

RECOMMENDATION

The Legal Attache at Havana expresses his belief that Hemingway is fundamentally hostile to the FBI and might readily endeavor at any time to cause trouble for us. Because of his peculiar nature, it is the belief of the Legal Attache that Hemingway would go to great lengths to embarrass the Bureau if an incident should arise. In view of his prestige as a literary man, accepted by large sections of public opinion in matters not related to writing, it is the recommendation of the Legal Attache at Havana that great discretion be exercised in avoiding an incident with Ernest Hemingway.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
C. H. Carson

Addendum: 6-21-43--I do not concur with the conclusion reached in this memorandum. The Bureau has by careful and impartial investigation from time to time disproved practically all of the so-called Hemingway information. I don't care what his contacts are or what his background is -- I see no reason why we should make any effort to avoid exposing him for the phoney that he is. I don't think we should go out of our way to do this but most certainly if in the protection of the Bureau's interest it is necessary to meet him head-on, I don't think we should try to avoid such an issue. I am also in strong disagreement with the statement contained in the last paragraph on page 8 of this memorandum. Since our investigation has disproved all of Hemingway's alleged facts, I see no reason why, if and when we are asked by persons entitled to a frank answer, that we should fail to so state. I think it is preposterous to take the position that we should not speak disparagingly of his information "because it might be of some value in the future". Such a premise is basically unsound.

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[Signature]
Edw. A. Tamm

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Original cannot be located
and is not on record. When
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with this copy or may be given
a new serial.

June 21, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. LADD

DECLASSIFIED BY 383-101-1-AG
ON 5-26-81

With regard to the attached memorandum which was prepared by Mr. Leddy, Legal Attache at Havana, Cuba, and with regard to Mr. Tamm's addendum thereof, I think it only fair to point out that the memorandum is probably misleading in so far as correctly or accurately expressing exactly what Mr. Leddy had in mind. In the first place I think that the report with regard to Leddy's dealings with Hemingway and Ambassador Braden in connection with Hemingway's organization more or less speaks for itself. Leddy has never at any time so far as we can tell at the Seat of Government shown the slightest inclination to sidestep any challenge with regard to Hemingway wherever he felt that Bureau interests were involved to the slightest extent. It will be recalled that Mr. Leddy immediately after Ambassador Braden made his arrangements whereby Hemingway would carry on investigations through his so-called informants for the Embassy, sought Bureau permission to approach Ambassador Braden and point out that this would constitute a violation of the Bureau's jurisdiction. It will be recalled that the Bureau did not authorize Agent Leddy to take such action. I do know, however, that upon every occasion where opportunity presented itself for Hemingway and the quality of his work and his informants to be discussed with Braden arose, Leddy unhesitatingly pointed out to Mr. Braden exactly what the true situation and facts were to the knowledge of Leddy.

RECORDED

During a conversation which I had with Robert Joyce of the Embassy at Havana, Joyce mentioned to me that Leddy, early in the course of Hemingway's operations, convinced Joyce that the Hemingway setup was not propitious and was not altogether sound. Joyce is a professed personal friend of Hemingway and of Braden. Joyce told me that Leddy handled this

matter both with Joyce and Ambassador Braden in a scrupulously fair, impartial and direct manner. I believe it quite pertinent to note that in connection with Ambassador Braden's and Joyce's protestations of friendship and admiration for Hemingway, the latter is no longer in any way connected with the American Embassy in Havana, which fact, is attributed to Leddy having furnished the true facts to Joyce and the Ambassador and also having utilized the opportunity of Ambassador Braden insisting upon knowing the identity of the Attache's informants by pointing out to the Ambassador the incongruity of having the Attaches required to furnish the identity of informants and Hemingway not similarly required.

It should be further recalled that in connection with the matter involving Special Agent Knoblaugh in Havana, Leddy handled this in a very

CLASS. & EXT. 88P-1 BSK/ghw
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-89

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Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

page 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
firm and uncompromising manner. He accepted the challenge and insisted that the Ambassador produce substantiation with regard to the allegations that Knoblaugh is a Falangist; this the Ambassador could not do; whereupon, Leddy together with Knoblaugh pointed out to the Ambassador information which would seem to completely explode any charges to the effect that Knoblaugh is Falangist. This caused Ambassador Braden in so far as his dealings with Leddy are concerned, to immediately backdown with regard to his request that Knoblaugh be removed from Cuba.

With regard to the wording contained in the last paragraph of the memorandum on page 8, it is believed that this is somewhat unfortunate in setting out what Mr. Leddy actually had in mind. It is known to the writer that Leddy has upon his own initiative whenever called upon to do so by the Ambassador and by Joyce, advised these two unhesitatingly that the information furnished by Hemingway and the latter's organization was completely unfounded and unsubstantiated in every single instance. Leddy, of course, accomplished this by furnishing the results of his, Leddy's, check as to the reports of Hemingway. I am quite sure that what he intended to express in the unfortunately worded paragraph is that he does not feel that information furnished by Hemingway should be ignored and disregarded as having come from unreliable sources merely because such information has in the past proved unsubstantiated. It is believed that he is also seeking to point out what is true with regard to many informants, professional in character, namely, that these individuals furnish information in such a way and in such an all-inclusive nature with regard to conjecture, probabilities, and vaguely worded allegations that it is impossible to definitely establish that no truth whatsoever is contained in the allegations and information furnished. It is believed that Mr. Leddy will agree with the Bureau if inquiry should be made by persons entitled to know the truth, he respond by furnishing the exact facts in so far as information furnished to the office of the Legal Attache by Hemingway is concerned, that is that the information has been in no way verified or substantiated by investigation. (S) u

Respectfully,

C. H. Carson

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August 13, 1943

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

CLASS. & EXT BY SP3/155/16
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-27-81

Dear Sir:

SIS #357 advises that Mr. Hemingway, of whose intelligence activities under Ambassador Spruille Braden the Bureau has been previously advised, is currently engaged in writing a book based on his experiences in that work. Hemingway states that all of the people whom he has known during the last year in Cuba in connection with intelligence work will appear in his book, including Ambassador Braden. We are not yet informed as to what role the representatives of the FBI will play, but in view of Hemingway's known sentiments, will probably be portrayed as the dull, heavy-footed, unimaginative professional policeman type.

[redacted] has advised that in recent conversations with Hemingway, he has indicated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is only a mediocre intelligence organization. He has also made reference to the departure of SIS #783, with the statement that he succeeded in having this Bureau Agent removed from Cuba by use of his great personal influence with Ambassador Spruille Braden.

Very truly yours,

CONF. INFT. S. I. S. #326

R. G. LEDDY
Legal Attaché

10/26/79
CLASS. & EXT BY SP-1 GSK/ghw
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-89

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64-23312-

RGL:RM

Blue memo. for Mr. Ladd
8/21/43 A.R.A.

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10/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5/ASX/260
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

August 13, 1943

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: GUSTAVO DURAN
Confidential Embassy Matter

Dear Sir:

Attached is a memorandum setting forth information indicating the possibility that Gustavo Duran was an active member of the Communist Party in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. As the Bureau is previously advised, Gustavo Duran is presently assigned to this Embassy as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service.

The Bureau will note from the attached memorandum that no active investigation has been made into this matter, but a discreet attempt to verify whether there is any substantiation to the original allegations. These careful inquiries have indicated that the allegation of membership in the Communist Party is well substantiated as far as inquiry has been made.

Although the assignment of Gustavo Duran in the Embassy is apart from our responsibility, our interest is directly at stake, inasmuch as all of the reports from this office pass through the section where Mr. Duran is working, so that he is in a position to be aware of all of our activities as reported to the Embassy. In many cases, such as our recent report on the convention of the CTAL, it is comparatively easy for a person familiar with the delegates to identify our confidential sources of information if he has our report to read. In that particular case, Gustavo Duran was assigned to coverage of the event exclusively for the Embassy.

In his relations with members of this office, it must be stated that Mr. Duran has been cordial and helpful, and in no way whatsoever reflected the spirit of hostility towards the FBI which has characterized his mentor. His friendship has appeared genuine, and he has taken no undue interest in our work which might indicate some ulterior purpose.

Memo. for Director
82 8/28/43 ARA
54 NOV 8 - 1943

Letter to S15#3
ARA 9/13/43

Memo. Mr. Ladd
ARA 9/11/43

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Among other duties, Mr. Duran reviews the local press for the Ambassador, and prepares speeches and letters for the Ambassador in Spanish. The Ambassador has a high regard for his abilities. This, coupled with the fact that the Ambassador brought Mr. Duran into the Embassy on his own initiative, creates a problem for handling this matter which the writer desires to refer to the Bureau. (S) u

In addition, the close relationship between Duran and Ernest Hemingway is emphasized, and the Bureau is advised that we may well expect a violent attack from Hemingway if a report concerning Communist Party membership on the part of Gustavo Duran becomes known to him. In spite of the termination of his intelligence organization on April 1, 1945, Hemingway's influence with the Ambassador appears unchanged. (S) u

No further investigation is contemplated without Bureau instructions. Your advice at an early date will be appreciated. (S) (X) u

Very truly yours,

CONF. INF. S. I. S. # 396 (S) u

Legal Attaché

Enclosure

RGL:RM

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Habana, Cuba
August 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM:

Classified by ~~SP-1 CLK/PK~~
Declassify on: OADR
234257 ~~8/18/83~~

Re: GUSTAVO DURAN
Confidential Embassy Matter

CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~63834ET/AG~~
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2/3)
DATE OF REVIEW ~~5-27-91~~
5-27-81

Gustavo Duran came to Cuba on November 12, 1942. He was then in the employ of the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. His trip to Cuba was requested by the American Ambassador, the Honorable Spruille Braden, in order to engage in intelligence work under the Ambassador's direction. The Ambassador was then operating an undercover intelligence organization, directed by Mr. ERNEST HEMINGWAY, for the special purpose of securing information on Spanish Falange activities. Duran was recommended to the Ambassador by Hemingway, who described him as the ideal man to conduct this work, "an intelligence and military genius that comes along once in a hundred years." Originally intending to remain here on thirty days' special leave from the Coordinating Committee, Gustavo Duran was, through the Ambassador's influence, taken into the Embassy as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service early in January 1943.

Ernest Hemingway, who was in Spain during the Spanish Civil War, knew Duran at that time; he is mentioned in Hemingway's book, "For Whom the Bell Tolls", and was active with the Spanish Republican troops, finally attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and being in command of the Army Corps defending Valencia at the end of the war.

In June 1943, [redacted] Habana, Cuba, turned over information to SIS #788 to the effect that Gustavo Duran was an active member of the Spanish Communist Party during the Civil War. This information was secured by [redacted] from conversations with numerous Spaniards in Habana who knew Duran in Spain. It is set out as follows exactly as received from informant:

ENCLOSURE

Gustavo Duran is the son of a Spanish General of the same name, who in his time enjoyed a high reputation as a military man. Duran received a good education and has a military foundation, but he never obtained any academic degree because he quit school to pursue his theatrical ambitions. Although these seem to have been all-consuming, he never reached the prominence he desired. He spent some time in studying the theater, however, and went to Hollywood where he was given trials before the camera.

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DATE OF REVIEW ~~10/26/89~~

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He was known politically in Madrid as a fervent Communist, militant in the party in which he held various high posts of authority and representation. When the Civil War broke out, he joined voluntarily the Communist militia, and was assigned to a command in the forces under Colonel MANGADA on the Madrid front. He spent the best part of the war on this front, ascending, always with the aid and support of the Communist Party, in military rank until he reached the rank of Commander, before 1938. In the latter year, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel -- highest rank granted by Republican Spain to non-professional officials -- and served as chief of an army corps on the Matallana (Valencia) front.

Close friends who served with and under him have highly praised his military conduct. He was known as a brave soldier and intelligent leader, although always seeming to work for political rather than military ends.

In the last days of the war, when Catalonia had already been occupied by the Francoites, a National Defense Junta consisting of General MIAJA, BESTEIRO, Colonel CASADO and others was formed to negotiate the surrender of Madrid with Franco. The Communist Party violently opposed this plan, arising in arms against the Junta. Orders were given to all comrades to march against Madrid and overthrow the Junta.

The military chieftain of the CNT (Anarchist Labor Union of Syndicalists), CIPRIANO MERA, allied himself with the Junta, and one of the bloodiest battles of the war resulted, with the Communists on one side and the Republicans and CNT on the other.

Duran, on this occasion, obediently followed the party call, deserting his assigned post and leading the forces under him against the Republicans and CNT in Madrid. He took a leading role in the fight, which however ended in defeat for his men.

He fled Spain via the port of Gandia, Valencia, on a British destroyer. By coincidence, on the same boat was Colonel Casado, against whom he had fought in Madrid. So well known was the enmity between these two that they were kept separated and under watch during the trip to France lest they stage an incident on board ship. From France he was able, by virtue of having a North American wife, to go to England and thence to the United States and Cuba, where he is now stationed.

The statements of persons who knew him well in Spain and who fought with him are unanimous in that Duran is a product of the Communist school, and follows the code -- "the end justifies

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the means." They say he can adapt himself to any situation which may be ultimately beneficial to the political beliefs with which he is so firmly imbued.

He has become a naturalized American citizen, and pretends to conform absolutely with the ideals of American democracy, but those who know him state that they do not believe him when he talks this way. They believe that he is merely using these tactics for his own ends, and that he cannot divorce himself from the beliefs which he has defended so many years during his life. Others state that the Communists frequently boast they have within the American Embassy now a man who is absolutely trustworthy as a source of information for them. It would not be surprising to many who knew Duran if the person referred to was this man.

In an effort to secure some independent corroboration of the above report, at the instruction of SIS #396 further interview was had by SIS #788 with Dr. JUAN CHABAS, a Spanish refugee now in Cuba. A report of this conversation is as follows:

The writer last night had dinner with Dr. Juan Chabás, 75-year old Spaniard who prior to the Spanish Civil War was Juvenile Court Judge in Madrid. Although the old gentleman was not active in politics himself, his son, JUAN CHABAS MARTIN, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish Loyalist Army, and for this reason the father fled Madrid on November 7, 1936 when it looked as though Franco were going to enter the city at any moment. The elder Chabás went to France and then came on to Santo Domingo with a group of Spanish refugees, finally reaching Cuba, where he has settled at Cienfuegos.

During the evening, events which took place in Madrid during the war days were discussed. The old man frankly stated that his son, now also a resident of Cuba, had been linked with the Communists in Madrid. Since coming to Cuba, the son has been doing various bits of work for the Casa de la Cultura in Habana, the father said.

The writer asked the old man if he had happened to meet Gustavo Duran in Madrid. Chabás said that he had, and that his son had been a very close friend of Duran. Duran and the son had fought together in Spain during the war, the father stated. The writer asked whether this meant that Duran also was a member of the Communist Party in Spain. Chabás said: "Yes, Gustavo became a Communist. But he was not actually a member of the party at the beginning of the war as far as I know. He had many friends among the Communists and had worked with them, but it was not until after the war had been going awhile that he joined the party."

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When informed that Duran now is in Habana, the old man was quite surprised. He said that his son had told him Duran had come to America, but he did not know that he was here. He then changed the subject to painting, at which he now makes his living. He is residing in Cienfuegos, but had come to Habana to see about an exposition. The above conversation took place in the presence of JESUS PERNAS, of Pernas y Cia., Habana.

Thereafter, this inquiry was referred to SIS #360, assigned at Habana in an undercover capacity and actively engaged in Communist investigations. SIS #360 turned the name of Duran over to his confidential informant [redacted] who has access to Communist Party information. The memorandum submitted by SIS #360 is as follows:

The writer referred the name of Gustavo Duran to [redacted] telling the latter only that Duran had fought in the Spanish Republican Army, and impressing upon him the need for caution and discretion. A day or two later the writer saw [redacted] for a few moments, and [redacted] said at that time that Duran worked in the American Embassy, which surprised the writer not a little. However as a matter of pure curiosity, the writer asked [redacted] to find out what he could, again stressing the need for discretion.

[redacted] brought the writer a report which probably does no more than generally confirm what is already known about Duran. The report follows -

Duran was a Lieutenant Colonel of the Popular Spanish Army, son of General Duran, is 33 years old, has wavy blond hair, short in stature, regular physical build, and is married. [redacted] insisted on the physical description to make sure that we were talking about the same character.)

Gustavo Duran, according to what [redacted] was able to find out by referring to [redacted] of the Spanish Army and now political refugee in Cuba, occupied the position of a [redacted]

[redacted] is a Spanish Republican and at the same time a mason. [redacted] had the opportunity to know Duran in Teruel, but had little to do with him there because Duran belonged to the Communist Party of Spain, and the masons and Communists were affirmed enemies, even more so than the Anarchists and the Communists. [redacted] repeated that this is not something that [redacted] has learned in Cuba, but that the latter was

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in Spain and had dealings with the most responsible elements of the Republic, and he knows that Duran belonged to the Spanish Communist Party.

[] said that he believed that Duran's position regarding politics has changed since he married the daughter of an American magnate, who is a friend of President Roosevelt's wife, and that it is believed that there was a lapse of intimacy between Mrs. Duran and the President's family, and for that reason he was given a post in the American Embassy -- in the same way that Batista might give a friend a foreign post so that the latter would not intervene in the former's affairs.

[] said that when Duran arrived in Cuba, he immediately hired two or three Spanish refugees to collect and bring him information on the Spanish movement in Cuba. (These individuals might be members of E.H.'s organization.) Duran paid these individuals \$80 to \$90 a month for their work, and the fact that they were working for him is well known among the Spanish refugee element. Among other things that these informants did was to determine the attitude of the Republican Spanish on a possible landing of the forces of the United Nations in Spanish Morocco.

According to [] the Communists of the Casa de Cultura are now attacking Duran without any consideration, and that up till the present there has been no report that Duran has relations with the Communist Party of Cuba. [] says in this connection that such attacks by the Casa de Cultura do not necessarily mean that he has no Communist connections, because they might be no more than a blind.)

[] also went to see a [] in Pinar del Rio, the latter being situated in the region of Valencia during the Civil War. [] confirmed the fact that Duran was a Lieutenant Colonel at Valencia, and that Duran belonged to the Communist Party of Spain.

It should be noted that the "E.H." referred to in the fourth paragraph from the end of the above memorandum is ERNEST HEMINGWAY, who at that time was operating an intelligence organization with Gustavo Duran as his assistant.

The name of Gustavo Duran was referred by SIS #396 to [] with the request that information concerning his background be discreetly secured.

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[] reported that Gustavo Duran was well known in Spain, or at least in Madrid, as a member of the young intelligentsia before 1936; that he was a musician, having studied music in Paris, and was widely acquainted and known in musical and artistic circles of the capital. At the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in July 1936, Duran immediately joined the Republican Forces, and although he had no previous military experience, his rise was rapid. After some service in the field around Madrid, he was transferred to the Valencia front in 1938, and soon became commander of an Army Corps with a rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was a vigorous military leader, a stern disciplinarian who tolerated no cutting up on the part of the soldiers, and was considered outstanding both in council and in the field. His corps was so well controlled and disciplined that when the soldiers had leave from the front, they did not become involved in any incidents with townspeople; and this was because Duran personally held them responsible for their conduct, both in service and on leave. He was well thought of as a leader, his soldiers respecting him greatly.

The rapid ascent of Duran in the Republican military ranks was due to the favor he enjoyed with the Communist Party. He was very close to the Communists, and is believed to have been one of them, although the informant cannot say this for a certainty. Because of his political acceptability and the reliance which the Communists placed upon him, he went ahead much more rapidly than other officers of far greater experience and equal ability. He enjoyed great influence in the Army and with the civilian officials because of his favored position with the Communists.

Since arriving in Habana, Duran has not associated with his former friends, and no one knows just what his present sentiments are. He has kept aloof from the Communists in Habana, and had only a limited association with the general class of Spanish refugees.

[] said that his information was gathered from several Spanish refugee intellectuals. [] did not wish to state who they were, but said we would have to understand that they had spoken to him entirely "off guard", as the information had been drawn out in general conversation. After some conversation, [] said that his principal informant was []

It should be noted that this source is a rabid Spanish Republican, who, although a Cuban, has been active in opposing the

Francisco movement since 1936; [] is however not considered in any way pro-Communist.

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In order to check on the accuracy of the foregoing statements, informal interview was had with Gustavo Duran by SIS #498 on July 30, 1943, without of course disclosing in any way the purpose of the conversation. The complete memorandum submitted by SIS #498 is set out as follows:

When questioned regarding the strength of the Communist Party in Spain at the outset of the Spanish Civil War and why Spaniards embraced the Communist cause, he stated that the Party in 1936 is reputed to have had 30,000 members in Spain, although he doubted that more than half this number were actually registered members, the other half being Communist sympathizers. He emphasized the fact that a great many ardent Republican Spaniards who believed in Spain had embraced the Communist cause since the Russians were the only ones furnishing aid to the Republican forces. He pointed out that although the Russians did not say so in so many words, it was apparent that they wanted Communist Party members to pilot their planes and to handle the materials they furnished. Russian officers were, of course, sprinkled throughout the Republican forces to see that this policy was carried out. Therefore, many Republicans joined the Communist Party in order to best serve their country.

He observed that had the Fascists, for example, furnished planes, munitions, and other war equipment to the Republican forces, these same Spaniards in the interest of the cause for which they were fighting would have become Fascists under the same circumstances. However, as the war went on, Republican forces found that the equipment furnished by Russians was obsolete, outmoded, and almost invariably old. As an example, he mentioned field artillery equipment furnished by the Russians which he identified as having been used by the Russians during the Russo-Japanese war in 1905. As a result of this half-hearted support by the Russians, many of the so-called Communists lost interest and enthusiasm for the cause. He also pointed out that following the defeat, a great many former "Communists" dropped their membership and affiliation with the Party. To summarize, he emphasized that many Spanish Communists joined the party simply as a matter of expediency in order to best utilize the aid furnished by the Russians.

Duran stated that he was last in Madrid in June 1938, at which time he received his assignment to the Valencia sector, where he was in command until the end of the war, never having returned to Madrid. He mentioned that MIAJA was in charge of the

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defense of Madrid while Col. CASADO was in charge at Andalucia holding a similar position as Duran at Valencia.

Regarding the alleged difficulty between certain Republican officers and the Communists with respect to the surrender of Madrid, he stated that he only heard that there was difference of opinion on this point, but was unaware that any actual violence took place between the two factions. He emphasized that since he never returned to Madrid, facts as to what took place there are unknown to him.

Following an unsuccessful offensive at Teruel made by Duran, his forces retired to Valencia, and military operations were rather quiet from then until April 28, 1939, at which time he received orders to cease firing. On the following day, he received orders to proceed to a certain prisoners' camp with his men, but they were stopped a short distance from Valencia and ordered to return to the city. He pointed out that the Franco government had made no provisions or plans whatsoever for prison camps, and guards were therefore placed around the city of Valencia and the Republican troops were allowed to move freely within the city.

Prior to the surrender of Madrid, Duran had been contacted by STUART WARNER, American Consul, and Col. FUQUA, American Military Attaché, as well as a Mr. BALLANTYNE, British Vice Consul, and the British Military Attaché. These men had contacted him for military information, and he had become particularly friendly with Ballantyne. Following the surrender, Duran requested Warner to give him asylum in the American Embassy. Warner pointed out that the American government had not recognized the right of asylum, and therefore his request could not be granted. Duran also requested that he be permitted to live in his, Warner's, home. Warner also refused this request. In desperation, Duran finally decided to present himself to the military commander at Valencia, which he did. He found this individual to be an old friend of his family. He ordered Duran billeted in a private home awaiting decision as to what action if any would be taken against him. While there, he wrote to Warner requesting him to telephone Ballantyne at the British Embassy, which was done. Ballantyne contacted Duran clandestinely, and advised him that a British destroyer was leaving from the port of Valencia that same night, and he would endeavor to get him on it. After considerable maneuvering, Duran was taken in an Embassy car to the British Embassy, and subsequently without passport or documents, posed as a British subject and succeeded in getting on board the vessel. Ballantyne also furnished him funds. The destroyer left Valencia, and Duran was later transferred to the British hospital ship "Maine", which took him to Marseilles, France.

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From Marseilles, he took a through train to Dieppe on the channel. From Dieppe he crossed to London, and there was received by a British relief organization for Spanish refugees. u

He is very grateful for the aid given him by the British in Valencia, which he believes saved his life or at least many years in prison. u

During the course of his conversation, he mentioned that he had never been to the United States prior to his marriage to his American wife. He also mentioned that he studied literature, music, and art in Madrid and Paris, although was unable to finish these studies on account of the civil war. u

While discussing the Communists in Spain and the part they played in the war, Duran constantly referred to them as "they", and never gave any indication that he personally was a member of the Communist Party. u

The following conclusions are noted:

- 1) According to three independent sources, which have previously been reliable, it is reported that Gustavo Duran was a member of the Communist Party in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. According to a fourth source, [redacted] Duran, if not actually a Communist, owed his advancement to Communist favor. According to Duran himself, he was not associated with the Communists. u
- 2) Gustavo Duran, [according to the Basque informants] was once in Hollywood and received a screen test. According to his own statement, he was never in the United States prior to 1940. u
- 3) Before the close of the war in Spain in April 1939, [according to the Basque informants] Gustavo Duran went to Madrid to oppose with the Communists the surrender of the city to Franco. According to his own statement, he never returned to Madrid after June 1938. The statement of Duran that he was unaware of any violence between the two factions at Madrid appears inconsistent with widespread information, printed in the press of the world at that time concerning disorders in Madrid over the Communist refusal to join with other Spanish Republican elements in the final surrender of the city. u

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- 4) [The Basque informants] mention that Gustavo Duran was able to go to England from France, having an American wife. It is known definitely from conversations, clippings, photos, etc. which Duran has shown, that he met his wife, who is American, in England after arrival there from France in 1939. In this detail, the original information appears inaccurate.
- 5) According to several independent sources, the best possible check on the alleged activities of Gustavo Duran as a member of the Communist Party can be made as follows:
- a) By interview of Col. CASADO, Spanish Republican leader charged with the defense of the Andalusian front, who was the man assigned to expel Communists from positions of power in the Republican Army prior to the surrender in March 1939. Col. Casado, whose first name is not available, is very well known in Spanish Republican circles, and is reported to be presently in London, England.
 - b) Through contact with Leftist Republicans and Communists of the Spanish Republic presently in Mexico as refugees. The greater number of radical Spanish Republicans who succeeded in fleeing from Spain are presently in and about Mexico City, D.F. Gustavo Duran is well known among this group, and from confidential sources it should be possible to ascertain whether he was actually a member of the Communist Party, and if so what part he took in Party affairs.
 - c) Through a check of newspapers, periodicals, and other publications in Loyalist territory between July 1936 and April 1939. In the event that Gustavo Duran was as active in Communist Party affairs as is reported, it is almost certain that there will be a documentary record of his activities in the files of such publications. It is not known here where such files may exist; it is possible that such institutions as the Library of Congress, the library of the Workers' University at Mexico City, the archives of the New York "Daily Worker", or the offices of such Spanish Republican organizations as the JARE (Junta de Auxilio a los Refugiados Espanoles) in Mexico City, may have files of such publications.
 - d) Check could be made of the records of MID, War Department, for any information on Duran reported by Col. Stephen A. Fuqua, then Military Attaché at Madrid.

RGL:RM

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OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

August 13, 1943

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

CLASS. & EXT. BY *5-22-81*
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW *5-22-81*

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Dear Sir:

John Kelly

SIS #357 advises that Mr. Hemingway, of whose intelligence activities under Ambassador Spruille Braden the Bureau has been previously advised, is currently engaged in writing a book based on his experiences in that work. Hemingway states that all of the people whom he has known during the last year in Cuba in connection with intelligence work will appear in his book, including Ambassador Braden. We are not yet informed as to what role the representatives of the FBI will play, but in view of Hemingway's known sentiments, will probably be portrayed as the dull, heavy-footed, unimaginative professional policeman type. (S)u

[redacted] has advised that in recent conversations with Hemingway, he has indicated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is only a mediocre intelligence organization. He has also made reference to the departure of SIS #788, with the statement that he succeeded in having this Bureau Agent removed from Cuba by use of his great personal influence with Ambassador Spruille Braden. (S)u

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b7D

Very truly yours,

64-23312-7X1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 17 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

R. G. LEDDY
Legal Attaché

10/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY *SPF/LSK/gdw*
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW *10/26/89*

RGL:RM

Classified by *SPF/LSK/gdw*
Declassify on: OADR
239261

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

77 AUG 27 1943

Blue memo for Mr. Ladd
8-21-43 ARA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP9CAH

11-10-98
APP# 96-1371

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ARA:FJS

Memo to Ladd fr. Carson dated 8/21/43

Memo for Director dated 9/20/43

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED

BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) October 14, 1943

DATE: 3-18-99

In reply, please refer to
File No. 64-23312-7X2

RECORDED

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

64-23312-7X2
[SIS #396] H. G. Fidelity
10/26/79

CLASS. & EXT. BY SA/BSK/1940
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

CLASS. & EXT. BY 10/26/89
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

Re: Ernest Hemingway
Latin American Letters

Dear Sir:

Classified by SP-10/26/89
Declassify on OADR

Reference is made to your radiogram dated September 18, 1943,
concerning a book which had been previously reported to be under con-
sideration by Ernest Hemingway, the subject matter to be based on his
intelligence experiences in Cuba. (S)u

It is desired that you take steps to insure that Bureau per-
sonnel assigned to the Embassy [and operating under cover] be on the alert
to report any information received that would indicate Ernest Hemingway's
plans to include mention of the Bureau in any publication which he may
be preparing or about to prepare. (S)u

It is further requested that the Bureau be kept advised as to
the whereabouts of Ernest Hemingway and as to the date of his departure
from Cuba for the United States. (S)u

It is suggested that this letter should be destroyed when it
has served your purpose.

Classified by SP-10/26/89
Declassify on OADR
Very truly yours,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 7

OCT 14 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 20 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIALARA:HH
64-4461-247

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE August 21, 1943

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: Ernest Hemingway - Cuba

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 VET/AL
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-27-91BACKGROUND

The following information is of interest in connection with the activities of Ernest Hemingway in Cuba and his attitude toward the Bureau representatives in that country. Information concerning the complete extent of Hemingway's intelligence activities under the personal direction of the American Ambassador in Cuba, has been previously brought to your attention.

DETAILS

Recently, Ernest Hemingway advised a Bureau undercover representative in Cuba concerning a book which Hemingway is currently writing, based on his experiences in intelligence activities under the American Ambassador. Hemingway stated that all of the people whom he has dealt with during the past year in Cuba in intelligence matters will be mentioned in the book, including Ambassador Braden. In this connection the Bureau legal attache at Havana states that no information has been received as to what extent FBI representatives will be mentioned in the book. (S) u

However, Hemingway's attitude toward the FBI is already known, as indicated by Hemingway's action in signing a petition castigating the Bureau in connection with the Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case in 1940, and more recently indicated in Hemingway's remark that the FBI is "the American Gestapo".

A confidential informant of the Bureau legal attache in Havana reports that in a recent conversation with Hemingway, the latter indicated that the FBI is but a mediocre intelligence organization. Hemingway also commented on the recent departure of Special Agent [redacted] from Cuba.

Classified by 21 C/K/ERK
Declassify on: OADR
239237

SIS 396 has been instructed to do so & is keeping us posted on this.

Letter to SIS #396
ARA-10 10/1/43
64-23312-7X2
RECORDED & INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
D - OCT 19 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Beahm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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10-26-79 BY SP-7 BGP/AM
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-7 BGP/AM
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (3) (C)
DATE OF REVIEW 10-26-93

OCT 26 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Ladd
Page 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

No action is recommended in this matter at the present time, and the above information is being set out to supplement information previously called to your attention concerning Ernest Hemingway (P) u

Respectfully,


C. H. Carson
JRM/ld

*We ought to try
& keep close to this
development.*

H.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

~~SECRET~~

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

100-287

~~SECRET~~
Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

August 28, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: GUSTAVO DURAN
Possible Communist Party In-
filtration into American Embassy
Havana, Cuba

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Beahm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

ARA:FOS

DATE: 06-01-2007

CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324/BAW/STP/cld

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(1)

06-01-2032

There follows a summary of information received concerning

Gustavo Duran, a naturalized United States citizen of Spanish origin, who is presently employed at the American Embassy in Havana, Cuba, as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service. Confidential informants of SIS representatives in Cuba have furnished unconfirmed reports that Duran is a member of the Communist Party. It is believed that Duran's position in the Embassy, and his status as close friend and confidant of the Ambassador, give Duran an excellent opportunity to learn the contents of FBI reports which are submitted to the Embassy. He is, thus, in a position to observe the Bureau's extensive investigations with reference to the Communist Party, which is growing increasingly powerful in Cuba. Rumor in Cuba says that the Communists boast that they have a man located in the American Embassy who is an absolutely trustworthy source of information for them, and the possibility exists that Duran is that man.

DETAILS

Declassify on: OADR

PERSONAL HISTORY INFORMATION CONCERNING GUSTAVO DURAN

Background Information

It is reported that (An employee investigation conducted by the Bureau for the Office for Emergency Management disclosed that) Gustavo Duran was born on November 24, 1906, in Barcelona, Spain. Duran was brought up and educated in Madrid, Spain, and the Canary Islands. He studied piano at the Conservatory of Madrid, and composed a ballet for orchestra to be performed by the dancer Madam Argentina, which was performed throughout Europe in 1927. From 1929 to 1934, Duran lived in Paris where he furthered his musical studies and devoted himself to composition of musical works. In 1934, Duran began employment with Fono Espana Studios, Incorporated, as an adviser for the Latin American productions of that company. From 1936 to 1937, Duran has stated he supported the Constitutional Government of Spain, and after enlisting as a private in the Republican Army was eventually promoted to command of the Twentieth Army Corps, where he served in the Spanish Civil War. Duran escaped from Spain following a victory of the Franco forces, and resided in England from April 1939 to May 1940, during which time he resumed his musical studies.



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On December 4, 1939, at Totnes, England, Duran married Bonte Romilly Crompton, an American citizen.

Gustavo Duran departed from Liverpool, England, and entered the United States at New York City on May 28, 1940. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States on November 3, 1942. (77-26928)

Employment Record

From August, 1939, to May, 1940, Duran was employed in London, England, by the Film Center, where he supervised Spanish and Portuguese versions of technical films distributed by the Film Center in the Western Hemisphere.

From March until October, 1941, Duran was employed by the Museum of Modern Art in New York City arranging musical scores for technical and educational films selected by the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for distribution to other American Republics.

From November, 1941, to September, 1942, Duran was employed by the Music Division of the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C., where he was engaged in research and organization of musical projects at a final salary of \$4,600.00 per annum. In this capacity, Duran served as Liaison Officer between the Pan American Union, the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the State Department. In November, 1942, Duran went to Havana, Cuba, where he was given a position in the American Embassy after Ernest Hemingway had prevailed upon the American Ambassador to utilize the services of Duran in connection with Intelligence Activities in Cuba for a temporary period. At the present time, Duran is assigned to the American Embassy in Havana as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service. (Among his other duties, Duran reviews local newspaper articles for the Ambassador, and prepares speeches and letters in the Spanish language for the Ambassador, who has a high regard for Duran's abilities.) (64-4461-225)

Military Career

is reported to have
Gustavo Duran enlisted in the Spanish Loyalist Army as a private on July 17, 1936, after which he distinguished himself in action, and reportedly rose to the rank of Acting General in command of an army corps.

omit Ernest Hemingway, who knew Duran in Spain and who mentioned him by name in his book "For Whom the Bell Tolls," has described Duran as a military genius, that "comes along once in a hundred years."

It is reported that
Duran was assigned to a command in the forces under Colonel Mangada on the Madrid Front, and by 1938, he had reached the rank of commander in the

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- 3 -

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is said to have been
Loyalist forces. Duran ~~was~~ transferred to the Valencia Front in 1938, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the highest ^{military} rank granted by Republican Spain to non-professional ^{officers} officials, and he served as Chief of an army corps with considerable success.

reliable source
[A Basque informant in Cuba] ⁴ has stated that in the last days of the Civil War in 1939, when Catalonia had been occupied by Franco Forces, a National Defense Junta was formed under General Miaja to negotiate the surrender of Madrid with General Franco. It is reported that the Communist Party violently opposed this plan, and orders were given to all comrades to march against Madrid and overthrow the Junta. This source states that Cipriano Mera, military leader of the CNT (Anarchist Labor Union of Syndicalists) allied himself with the Junta, and one of the bloodiest battles of the war followed, with the Communists on one side and the Republicans and the CNT opposing the Communists. It is reported that Duran, on this occasion, deserted his assigned post, ^{joined the Communists to} and lead his forces against the Republicans and the CNT in Madrid, Duran's forces being defeated in this action. ⁴

is reported to have stated that he
~~According to his own statement,~~ Duran never returned to Madrid after June, 1938, thus directly contradicting the above-mentioned report that he joined the Communists in fighting the Republican forces in Madrid. Regarding the alleged difficulty between certain Republican officers and the Communists with respect to the surrender of Madrid, Duran has ^{allegedly} stated that he heard of a difference of opinion on this point, but declared that he knows of no actual violence which took place between the two factions. Duran has maintained ^{omit} that since he did not return to Madrid after June, 1938, he is not in a position to know what actually occurred there between the Communists and Republicans at the close of the war. ⁴

is reported to have said
Duran ~~has stated~~ that prior to the surrender of Madrid, he had contacted Stewart Warner, American Consul, and Colonel Fuqua, American Military Attache, as well as Mr. Ballantyne, the British Vice Consul, all of whom had been given military information by Duran. After the surrender of Madrid, Duran ^{is said to have} unsuccessfully sought asylum in the American Embassy. However, through the assistance of the British Vice-Consul Ballantyne, Duran was placed aboard a British destroyer at the port of Valencia, and was later transferred to the British hospital ship "Maine," which took Duran to Marseilles, France. From Marseilles, Duran made his way through Dieppe to London, where he was received by a British Relief organization for Spanish refugees. Duran has said that he did not enter the United States until 1940. ⁴

INDICATIONS OF POLITICAL SYMPATHIES AND ACTIVITIES
OF GUSTAVO DURAN

^{omit} ~~Reports Received in the United States~~

A source of information in the United States
~~Luis Bunuel, a Director of the Museum of Modern Art of New York City,~~

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has stated he has known Duran as a close personal friend since 1920, and lived with Duran in Spain. ^{This source} ~~Bumel~~ advised that Duran's father committed suicide during the Civil War in Spain, and that Duran and a brother have been at odds inasmuch as the brother was on the side of Franco and a confirmed Fascist, whereas Duran adhered to the Spanish Constitutional Government and enlisted in the Loyalist Army on July 17, 1936, ^{this source has} ~~on the same date on which Bumel en-~~ listed. ~~Bumel~~ stated that Duran is very anti-Franco and anti-Fascist in his feelings. u

A confidential informant stated that when the Spanish Civil War began Duran was a member of the Youth Socialist League, at which time that organization was affiliated with the Socialist Party of Spain under the Second International. The informant stated that in December, 1936, the Youth Socialist League affiliated with the Communist Party of Spain, at which time Duran became a Communist and was an important figure in the Communist Party during the war. ^{omit} This informant stated that Duran claims close personal friendship with Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President. u

Another confidential informant advised in July, 1942, that the Spanish Republican movement in Washington, D. C. had been reinforced by the moral support of Gustavo Duran, who at that time was said to be engaged in no activity. ^{omit} This source stated that the background of Duran is well known to the Spanish Colony in Washington, and that ten per cent of the Spanish Republicans are reported to be Communists. u

A confidential informant advised that Duran and his wife have entertained in their home in this country Mrs. Esmond Romilly, nee Jessica Mitford. It was reported that Jessica Mitford is a sister of Unity Mitford, who was reputed to be an intimate of Hitler prior to the war, and who is said to be presently interned in England with her husband, Sir Oswald Mosley. u

^{omit} Gustavo Duran has received correspondence from Mrs. William E. Beitz, subject of an investigation in Washington, D. C. looking toward denaturalization proceedings. Mrs. Beitz is reported to be a naturalized United States citizen of German origin, who possesses pro-German sympathies, and was intimate with officials of the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. On December 5, 1942, Mrs. Beitz, using the return address "Room 7705, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C." directed a letter to Duran at the American Embassy in Havana, Cuba, Mrs. Beitz stating that she had ascertained that "the FBI report on Gomez-Carrillo had been turned over, finally, to the personnel office." Bureau files reflect that Maria Inez Gomez-Carrillo is an Argentine pianist who was hired by the United States Government at the suggestion of Mrs. Roosevelt, and who named Gustavo Duran as a reference. u (62-22461-49, 49)

Reports Received from [redacted]

On February 23, 1943 [redacted]

advised that information received from [redacted]

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~~London indicated that~~ Gustavo Duran was a member of the pro-Allied Spanish CNT group (previously identified as the Anarchist Labor Union of Syndicalists). and that no information was available from that source which would indicate that Duran was not suitable for employment by the United States Government.

(100-769-14542) (S) (X)

(Information Received in Cuba)

Another

A confidential Basque informant in Havana, Cuba, reports that in Madrid, Spain, Gustavo Duran was a fervent and militant member of the Communist Party, in which he held various high positions of authority. When the Spanish Civil War began, Duran volunteered in the Communist Militia, and his various promotions in military rank in the Republican Army were obtained with the aid and support of the Communist Party. Duran is reported to have received high praise for his military conduct, and he was known as a brave soldier and an intelligent leader, although he always seemed to work toward political ends rather than military ends. As evidence of the Communist Party activities of Gustavo Duran, this source pointed to the difficulties which arose during the closing days of the Spanish Civil War in Madrid. It is reported that when General Miaja and others formed a National Defense Junta in order to negotiate the surrender of Madrid to Franco, the Communist Party violently opposed this plan. It is reported that when the Party gave orders to the comrades to march against the Junta in Madrid, Duran obediently deserted his post of assignment and lead his forces to fight against the combination of Republicans and the CNT (Anarchist Labor Union of Syndicalists) in Madrid. This source states that persons who knew Duran in Spain are unanimous in the opinion that Duran is a product of the Communist school, who follows the code "the end justifies the means," and these persons believe that Duran can adapt himself to any situation which may be ultimately beneficial to the political beliefs which he holds. This source further states that despite Duran's pretense of conforming with the ideals of American Democracy, he is merely using these tactics for his own ends. It was further reported that the Communists frequently boasted that they have within the American Embassy a man who is absolutely trustworthy as a source of information for them, and conjecture has been advanced that Duran may be the man to whom the Communists refer.

Information concerning Duran has been reported by a

Dr. Juan Chabas, a seventy-five year old Spaniard who was a Juvenile Court Judge in Madrid prior to the Spanish Civil War, fled from Madrid on November 7, 1936, and finally reached Cuba. A son of Dr. Chabas was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish Loyalist Army who also fled from Spain to Cuba. Dr. Chabas has stated that ^{a member of his family} ~~his son~~ was a very close friend of Gustavo Duran in Spain, where they fought together during the war. Dr. Chabas has stated that Gustavo Duran was not a member of the Communist Party in the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, although he had many friends in the Party, and it was not until after the war had begun that Gustavo Duran joined the Communist Party.

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omit From another source who knew Duran in Spain, information has been received through a confidential informant in Havana, information concerning Duran was obtained from [redacted] who is now a political refugee in Cuba. [redacted] had an opportunity to know Duran in Teruel, Spain, but had little to do with Duran because Duran belonged to the Communist Party of Spain. [redacted] himself is a Mason. On that account, he held animosity toward any member of the Communist Party of Spain of which Duran was a member, according to [redacted] stated that he believed Duran's political sympathies have changed since he married the daughter of an American magnate who is a friend of Eleanor Roosevelt. [redacted] believes that this friendship has cooled, and therefore, Duran was given a post in the American Embassy in Havana, so that there would be no interference in the affairs of the President's family. According to [redacted] the Communists of the Casa de Cultura are now openly attacking Gustavo Duran, and so far as [redacted] knows, there has been no report that Duran has relations with the Communist Party of Cuba. (The confidential informant in this matter has suggested that the attacks by the Casa de Cultura may be a "blind" to cover the real connection between Duran and the Communist Party in Cuba. It is to be noted that recently Ernest Hemingway has also been openly attacked by the Communist Party in Cuba through the medium of the Communist newspaper "Hoy" in Havana.) *omit* (S) U

omit Another confidential ~~informant~~ ^{source} has stated that Gustavo Duran was well known in Madrid as a member of the young intelligentsia prior to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War. This source attributes the rapid ascent of Duran in the military ranks to the favor which Duran enjoyed with the Communist Party in Spain. This source declared that Duran was very close to the Communists in Spain, if not an actual member of the Party, and because of Duran's acceptability to the Communists, he went ahead much more rapidly than other officers of greater experience and equal ability. (The informant stated that since arriving in Havana, Duran has not associated with his former friends, and he has kept aloof from the Communist Party in Cuba.) *omit* (S) U

omit Gustavo Duran has made statements concerning the Communist Party in Spain and the part they played in the Spanish Civil War. These statements were made to a representative of the Bureau attached to the American Embassy in Havana, and in the course of his remarks concerning the Communists, Duran consistently referred to them as "they" and never gave any indication that he personally was a member of the Communist Party. As noted above, Duran stated that he was not in Madrid after 1938, and declared that he was in no position to know whether the Communists fought against the Republicans and the CNT in Madrid. U

OF POSSIBLE INTEREST
INFORMATION CONCERNING ASSOCIATES AND SPONSORS OF GUSTAVO DURAN

Bonte Romilly Crompton

As previously mentioned, Gustavo Duran married Bonte Romilly Crompton in England on December 4, 1939. Duran's wife is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

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David Henry Crompton of Rye, New York, and Wilton, New Hampshire. ~~David Henry Crompton entered the United States in 1909, and became Vice President of the Beeth Shipping Company. Another daughter married Michael Straight of New York and England, who is presently reported to be employed by the United States Government and is said to be a Socialist.~~

no HP
reported notation
It is ~~to be noted~~ that the name "Bonte Crompton, Wilton, New Hampshire" was found among the papers of ~~subject~~ Leon W. Davis of Detroit, Michigan, at the time of his ~~apprehension~~ ^{and} by Bureau Agents in the ~~Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case~~ on February 6, 1940. ~~Upon interview,~~ Davis stated that Bonte Crompton was a tourist whom he had met during his travels in France. u

(77-26928; 54-603-107p73) {in connection with charges of violation of United States laws, based on enlistments in the Spanish Loyalist Army, Spain.
George Kenneth Holland

is reported to have been interviewed by one
When applying for employment by the United States Government, Gustavo Duran, ~~named~~ Kenneth Holland of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, as a reference. It developed that this reference had known Gustavo Duran for approximately one year, and stated that he knew of no derogatory information concerning Duran. ~~It is to be noted that George Kenneth Holland, an employee~~ a Director of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office for Emergency Management, ~~has been reported as being~~ was investigated by the Bureau in a Hatch Act Case based on information that Holland was listed in the indices of the Communist Front Organizations "American Peace Mobilization" and the "Washington Committee for Democratic Action." (No administrative action was taken by the Office for Emergency Management upon receipt of the Bureau's report in the matter.) u

Luis Bunuel

connected with
This individual, a ~~Director~~ of the Museum of Modern Art of New York City, has been previously mentioned as a close personal friend of Gustavo Duran, since 1920. ~~Luis Bunuel was also named as a reference by Duran in seeking a United States Government position, and Bunuel gave a favorable recommendation. The Bureau files reflect that Luis Bunuel, a native of Spain, originally entered the United States on September 25, 1938, under a Diplomatic Visa, admittedly representing the Government of Spain for the purpose of engaging in propaganda work for the Spanish Republican Government. It is reported that Bunuel left Spain with the assistance of two Spanish officials who are described as definitely linked with the Communist Party, one of whom is said to be an International Agent of the Party. Bunuel was originally denied a United States Immigration Visa in view of his connections with the Spanish Republican Government and the suggestion that Bunuel was either a Communist or a fellow traveler. However, a Visa Board of Appeals then was finally granted an Immigration Visa to Bunuel upon his assertion that he was not a member of the Communist Party. As previously mentioned, Bunuel enlisted in the Spanish Loyalist Army with Gustavo Duran on July 17, 1936.~~ u

(77-26928-; 40-9528-5; 100-17826-3,7)

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~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Charles Seeger

This individual ^{is reported to have understood} ~~was also named by~~ Gustavo Duran ^{when the latter applied} ~~as a reference in~~ applying for a position with the United States Government, and a favorable recommendation was given for Duran by Charles Seeger. ~~The Bureau files~~ ^{It is also reported} ~~reveal that the name of Charles Seeger appeared on the active indices of the Communist Front organization "American Peace Mobilization," no investigation~~ ^{prior to the} ~~being conducted inasmuch as~~ Seeger was removed from the Government pay rolls, and became employed by the Pan American Union. ^U

END OF BUREAU

(100-1473-1)

Ernest Hemingway

The activities of Ernest Hemingway in connection with anti-Fascist and Communist Front organizations in the United States are well known. In August, 1942, Hemingway volunteered his services to the American Ambassador in Havana, offering to assist in intelligence work in Cuba. The Ambassador asked the opinion of the Bureau Legal Attache in the matter, and was advised that Hemingway had signed a petition denouncing the FBI in regard to the Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case in 1940, and had more recently referred to the FBI as "The American Gestapo." Nevertheless, the Ambassador engaged the services of Hemingway, who set up an intelligence organization consisting of paid informants, the entire activity being under the personal direction of the American Ambassador. In August, 1942, Hemingway suggested that Gustavo Duran be transferred from his Government position in the United States to assist Hemingway in his intelligence activities in Cuba. The arrangement was to be a temporary one for a period of thirty days, during which time Duran was to take charge of Hemingway's intelligence organization ^{while Hemingway} ~~was absent on a mission for the Naval Attache in connection with anti-sub-~~ ^{marine activities.} ~~Hemingway assured the Ambassador that Duran is a military and intelligence genius, who is a "pure Republican and not a Communist," who would be able to obtain complete information concerning the Spanish Falange in Cuba.~~ ^{Then} ^{to transfer} ^{for N.A. v. f. d.} ^{2/9/87} ^{SP-5 ci/pw} ^{4/4/87} ^{#78,320}

Although the American Ambassador was advised by the Bureau Legal Attache that Gustavo Duran was at that time actually an employee of the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Ambassador took the position that if Duran were transferred to the Embassy, he would be working directly under the Ambassador. Duran arrived in Cuba in November, 1942, and began working with Hemingway. The "intelligence coverage" of Hemingway consisted of vague and unfounded reports of a sensational character. Duran's work in Cuba has not been of the same sensational character as Hemingway's, but the reports which have been submitted through Duran are, nevertheless, unspecific and unverified. Duran attempted to accomplish a coverage of public opinion in Cuba, which he submitted in reports entitled "The Voice of the Street." These reports have contained statements made by persons in cafes, bars, and poolrooms, and, thus, do not represent a fair cross section of general public

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- 9 -

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omit
opinion in Cuba. In February, 1943, Ernest Hemingway and Gustavo Duran submitted information to the American Ambassador charging that Special Agent H. E. Knoblauch, assigned to the Embassy as Assistant Legal Attache, was a participant of the Franco Movement in Spain, and had acted as a paid Franco propagandist. These charges were based on the fact that Special Agent Knoblauch had written a book "Correspondent in Spain" upon his return from Madrid as an Associated Press correspondent in 1938. Although Hemingway had been ostensibly friendly with Special Agent Knoblauch in Spain, Hemingway had no discussion with Special Agent Knoblauch concerning the book, but took the charges directly to the Ambassador. The Ambassador later admitted to the Bureau Legal Attache that he had read only a few pages of the book, and after requesting the Legal Attache to have Special Agent Knoblauch assigned to some other post, the Ambassador dismissed the subject as being of no further importance. Hemingway and Duran are known to have a low esteem for the work of the FBI, which they consider to be "methodical and unimaginative."

(64-4461-225)

omit
PRESENT STATUS OF GUSTAVO DURAN IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSY,
HAVANA, CUBA

omit
The services of Ernest Hemingway in intelligence matters were ostensibly discontinued by the American Ambassador on April 1, 1942. The Embassy is still receiving a few reports relating to cases previously investigated by Hemingway's organization and directed to Gustavo Duran. It is also known that Hemingway is continuing a project on behalf of the Naval Attache in Havana, which consists of an investigation of enemy submarine and clandestine radio activity off the coasts of Cuba. *These 3 packets unclassified per Navy letter dtd 2/9/87. 88-56/SIX #72,320 v.6/A7*

omit
While the investigation of subversive activity suspects as such has been ostensibly discontinued by Hemingway, the American Ambassador has requested that Gustavo Duran continue to submit reports on public opinion in Cuba as was previously undertaken in the "Voice of the Street" reports. The Ambassador feels that these reports give an "inside picture" of public opinion in Cuba, and are received with great interest by the State Department. Duran is now employed at the Embassy in Havana on a permanent basis as a member of the Auxiliary Foreign Service, and Duran employs the services of a few informants at a cost of around \$200.00 per month. Duran also analyzes political comments and articles appearing in the Cuban newspapers and assists the Ambassador in preparing speeches to be given in the Spanish language.

omit
The Bureau Legal Attache has recently reported that Gustavo Duran is evidencing no spirit of hostility toward FBI representatives in Cuba, and Duran has been cordial and helpful. The Bureau Legal Attache is aware of no instance in which Duran has taken an undue interest in FBI operations in

44

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- 10 -

~~SECRET~~

omit Cuba, which might indicate an ulterior purpose on the part of Duran. However, all of the FBI reports pass through a section of the Embassy where Duran is employed, giving him an opportunity to be aware of all FBI activities in Cuba as reported to the Embassy. (P) u

SUMMARY

omit In view of the status of Gustavo Duran as an employee of the American Embassy in Havana, and in view of the esteem in which Duran is held by the Ambassador, and in view of Duran's close association with Ernest Hemingway, an active investigation in Cuba to determine whether Duran is a member of the Communist Party has not been undertaken by the Bureau Legal Attache. (P) (S) u

omit Independent sources in Cuba, which have previously proved to be reliable, have reported that Gustavo Duran was a member of the Communist Party in Spain during the Spanish Civil War. A fourth source in Cuba has declared that Duran owed his military advancement in Spain to the favor of the Communist Party, although he was not actually a member of the Party. (P) (S) u

omit A reliable source in the United States has reported that Gustavo Duran was a member of the Youth Socialist League at the beginning of the Spanish Civil War, and became a member of the Communist Party of Spain when the Youth Socialist League affiliated with the Party in December, 1936.

omit As has been previously mentioned, three sponsors of Gustavo Duran in the United States have been reported to be connected in some degree with Communist Party or Communist Front activities.

omit [Basque informants in Cuba] report that Gustavo Duran took his forces to Madrid during the closing days of the Spanish Civil War and fought alongside the Communist forces in opposing the surrender of the city to Franco. According to Duran's own statement, he never returned to Madrid after June, 1938. It is noted that Duran's statement that he was unaware of any violence between the Communists and Republicans in Madrid appears to be inconsistent with rather widespread information circulated at the time concerning the disorder in Madrid based on refusal of the Communists to join in a surrender of Madrid to Franco. (P) u

omit It has been suggested that the following sources of information might be contacted for evidence of membership in the Communist Party on the part of Gustavo Duran:

omit A Colonel Casado, reported to be well known in Spanish Republican circles and believed to be presently in London, England, was charged with the defense of the Andalusian Front in Spain, and was assigned to expell Communists from positions of power in the Spanish Republican Army prior to the surrender to Franco in March, 1939.

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- 11 -

omit
Gustavo Duran is well known among Leftist Republicans and Spanish Communists presently in Mexico City, D.F. as refugees, and the possibility exists that a confidential source of information could be developed in this group for information bearing on Duran's alleged membership in the Communist Party. *(X) u*

omit
A check of the records of the State Department and the War Department might reveal information concerning Duran as reported by the American Embassy in Madrid. *u*

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is believed that information received from confidential informants in Cuba is sufficient indication of Gustavo Duran's Communist Party membership to warrant further inquiry of a most discreet nature of all logical sources of information in order that it may be definitely determined whether Duran is in fact a member of the Party. *(S) (u) u*

It is recommended that the Bureau Legal Attache in Havana, Cuba, be instructed to recontact his confidential sources of information in this matter with a view to securing additional information from Spanish Republicans and anti-Communist Spaniards concerning Duran's alleged Party membership, and particularly with regard to the report that Duran joined the Communists in fighting Spanish Republicans who favored the surrender of Madrid to Franco during the closing days of the Spanish Civil War. *(S) (u) u*

u
It is further suggested that a blind memorandum be prepared setting out all information previously mentioned concerning the activities of Gustavo Duran, and that this blind memorandum be furnished to Mr. Berle and the State Department with the confidential request that the Bureau be furnished all information contained in their files concerning the activities of Gustavo Duran in Spain and elsewhere in Europe. *(S) (u)* It is recommended that Mr. Berle be advised in confidence that the presence of Gustavo Duran in the Embassy at Havana will seriously impair Bureau operations in Cuba should Duran be a member of the Communist Party as indicated in reports received to date. It is also pointed out that in discussing this entire matter with Mr. Berle, it should be kept in mind that Gustavo Duran is reported to be a close friend of Ernest Hemingway and American Ambassador Spruille Braden in Cuba. *(S) (u) u*

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd
D. M. Ladd

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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DATE: 06-01-2007
CLASSIFIED BY AUC 60324/BAW/STP/clb
DECLASSIFY ON: 65-1508(3)
06-01-2032

ARA:FJS

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324/BAW/DK/ntw
ON 11-04-2008

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEPTEMBER 17, 1943 (C)
SIS #396 (U)

URGENT

VIA BUREAU RADIO
SPECIAL CIPHER PAD (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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OTHERWISE

RE ERNEST HEMINGWAY - CUBA LATIN AMERICAN MATTERS. REFERENCE PREVIOUS
REPORT CONCERNING BOOK BEING WRITTEN BY SUBJECT CONCERNING INTELLIGENCE
EXPERIENCES IN CUBA. ACCORDING TO NEWS ITEMS IN UNITED STATES SUBJECT
HAS LEFT CUBA. ADVISE BUREAU IMMEDIATE WHEREABOUTS OF SUBJECT AND PROPOSED
ITINERARY, IF ANY; ALSO FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE
NEW BOOK AND EXTENT TO WHICH BUREAU IS MENTIONED. (C) 4

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-8-86

Classified by SP4 CJK/ntw
Declassify on: OADR
239257 8/14/93

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 CJK/ntw
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-29-91

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Miss Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-29-99

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SENT VIA Bureau Radio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

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OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HABANA, CUBA

September 21, 1943

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Cuba Latin American Matters

Dear Sir:

DECLASSIFIED BY 382-10772
ON 5-28-81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-10SK/24
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2(2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

On September 13, 1943, SIS #213 accepted an invitation to have lunch with Subject at his finca located in San Francisco 15 Kilometers from Habana. There was no other person present. Hemingway was quite talkative but kept away from controversial subjects. He revealed that MARTHA GELLHORN-HEMINGWAY, his present wife, left for the United States the first week in September, and planned to talk with her publishers about the book which she has been writing for the past few months. Hemingway had previously informed the writer that he had proofread the work of his wife, and was convinced that she had something worth while. He further revealed that after conferring with her publishers, it was her intention to join the Allied Forces invading Europe as a correspondent for Colliers. She is expected to be gone for five or six months. (S) u

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2/9/87
SP-5/10/87
#18,320
Hemingway stated that he is tired of being on land with nothing to do and is anxious to return to his confidential work (which, we are confidentially advised, is patrol duty in the Caribbean waters on behalf of the U. S. Navy). On September 13, 1943, he stated that he expected to leave on or before the 20th, but in conversation with him on September 20, he told the writer that he would not be able to leave before September 22 or 23 due to delay in repairs to his boat. As in the past, he is to be accompanied by WINSTON GUEST and a small crew. He explained that the usual procedure is to patrol for twelve hours, ostensibly fishing, and tie up at whatever dock is convenient every night. This particular trip is expected to last approximately two months. At the expiration of this trip, Hemingway plans to spend from six to eight weeks in New York City and Long Island, making the round of the night spots and duck shooting on Long Island, as he expressed it. (S) u

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

64-23312-10
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
D - SEP 24 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BRITISH

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Concerning the picture "For Whom the Bell Tolls", Hemingway stated that he has no desire to see it because he does not believe it is a true portrayal of his work. He further declared that Sam Wood, the director, did not like the book, and, therefore, was unable to approach his task with a sympathetic viewpoint. Furthermore, Gary Cooper is past his prime and he does not consider his choice as leading man a happy one. (S) u

Under date of July 12, 1943, the file contains the following memorandum of information obtained by the Legal Attaché in conversation with Robert P. Joyce, former Second Secretary of the American Embassy:

"The picture based on Hemingway's book, 'For Whom the Bell Tolls,' will be presented for the first time at the Paramount Theater in New York City on July 14, 1943. Hemingway was invited to the premiere but refused; his wife, Martha Gellhorn Hemingway, was later invited and likewise declined. Their declination is a result of their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the film company has adapted the book for screen presentation. Hemingway received a letter from Gary Cooper, who plays the principal role, stating that the teeth had been pulled from the story and the result was a meaningless war romance cast against the Spanish countryside.

"Hemingway has refused to see the advance shots of the picture, though requested to come to Hollywood or New York at the film company's expense, feeling that the film executives intend to salve him into a state of submission to the mutilation of his story. He considers himself free to attack the picture when it appears because he did not O.K. the revision. He still threatens to expose the 'Fascist influences', namely the Vatican and certain State Department officials sympathetic to Franco, who were responsible for the 'castration' of his book."

The conversation turned to writing. He stated that at the present time, he was only catching up on some old correspondence. He said that he is not writing any books at the present time, but has three plots in mind which he thinks will form the basis for good stories. These concern his experiences in the past year. However, he does not intend to use these plots until the war is over. In connection with this, Hemingway told SIS #396 on August 24, 1943 that he would never write anything about his intelligence work on behalf of the Ambassador. If he wrote anything as a result of his present experiences, he would limit it to a fictional story based on anti-submarine work. At the time of his conversation with SIS #396, he stated that he had prepared nothing. (S) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In a discussion of columnists, Hemingway stated that DREW PEARSON is known to him only slightly. However, he has always believed that in his search for sensational stories, he frequently makes statements that are only half truths. As an example of this tendency, he referred to an article that Pearson had written in his column, "The Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round," in which Pearson stated that individuals who had fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War were discriminated against by U. S. Army authorities when they sought admission to Officers' Training School. Although Hemingway thinks that members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have been the subjects of discrimination, he stated that Pearson was unfortunate in his choice of examples. According to Hemingway, each individual that Pearson claimed was refused admission to Officers' Training School was an out and out Communist, having attended a Communist Indoctrination School located in the Catskill Mountains in New York State. In these instances, Hemingway affirmed that the Army was perfectly justified in the action which was taken. (C) u

Regarding his work, Hemingway stated that he never intended to find himself in any such line of activity. His explanation for organizing an intelligence service which was in operation until April 1, 1943, was that he did so when specifically requested to do so by the Ambassador, who believed that he was eminently qualified to aid the Embassy in gathering information about the Spanish Falange because of his long association with Spaniards. (C) u

Very truly yours,

[CONF. INFR. S. I. S. # 396] (C) u
Legal Attaché

RMD:RM

- 3 - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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FROM HAVANA

DECODED COPY

[9-18-43] NR 496 5:08 PM EWT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324/BAW/DK/ntw
ON 11-04-2008

RE ERNEST HEMINGWAY CUBA LATIN AMERICAN MATTERS. REFERENCE YOUR
RADIOGRAM NUMBER 328. HEMINGWAY SEPTEMBER 19 ON ANOTHER SUBMARINE
PATROL TRIP CARRIBEAN AREA AS DESCRIBED IN MY LETTER JUNE 26 PAGE 2.
EXPECTS TO BE GONE ABOUT 2 MONTHS AND IS ACCOMPANIED BY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED SIS NUMBER 213 THAT AFTER INSTANT TRIP HE WILL
PROCEED TO NEW YORK FOR VACATION FROM ONE MONTH TO SIX WEEKS DUR-
ATION. FURTHER STATED HE IS DOING NO WRITING WHATSOEVER AT PRESENT
TIME BUT HAS THREE GOOD PLOTS IN MIND FOR POST WAR BOOKS. DID NOT
INDICATE NATURE OF SUBJECT MATTER. NO FURTHER REFERENCE HAS BEEN
MADE BY HIM REGARDING PROPOSED BOOK REFERRED TO MY LETTER AUGUST
13. HIS WIFE, MARTHA GELLHORN HEMINGWAY NOW IN NEW YORK ARRANGING
FOR PUBLICATION OF HER BOOK REFERRED TO MY LETTER JUNE 26. SHE
IS PLANNING LATER TO ACCOMPANY AMERICAN INVASION TROOPS TO EUROPE
AS CORRESPONDENT FOR COLLIER'S FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS. SUGGEST
NEWS ITEM REFERRED TO MAY BE BLIND PLANTED BY HEMINGWAY TO COVER
ACTIVITIES AND ABSENCE FROM CUBA, OR MAY REFER TO PREVIOUS TRIPS
OF SIMILAR NATURE. LEDDY. (U) 4

RECEIVED [9-18-43] 5:17 PM EWT

NOTE: UNDERLINED PORTION OBTAINED FROM GARBLE.

10/26/89
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6/BSK/194W
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (3)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

Classified by SP1CK/DK
Declassify on: OADR
2/2/87

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP3B/12/104
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (3)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-29-91

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

164-23312-11
FBI
31 OCT 6 1943

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

6 OCT 28 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ()
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____ ()
Mr. Clegg _____ ()
Mr. Coffey _____ ()
Mr. Glavin _____ ()
Mr. Ladd _____ ()
Mr. Nichols _____ ()
Mr. Rosen _____ ()
Mr. Tracy _____ ()
Mr. Carson _____ ()
Mr. Hendon _____ ()
Mr. Jones _____ ()
Mr. Mohr _____ ()
Mr. Mumford _____ ()
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____ ()
Mr. Nease _____ ()
Miss Gandy _____ ()

See Me _____ ()
Note and Return _____ ()
Remarks: _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/17/79 BY SP-1 BSK/bk

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



ARA:rls

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

287

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Beahm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

CONFIDENTIAL September 20, 1943

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [initials]
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-24-81

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Background

You will recall that for a time Ernest Hemingway was engaged in intelligence activities at the request of and under the direct supervision of the American Ambassador in Havana, Cuba. As of April 1, 1943, however, the Ambassador dispensed with the intelligence services of Hemingway, and it was indicated that Hemingway's organization of confidential informants in Cuba would no longer render reports on intelligence matters. The Bureau Legal Attache in Havana has ascertained that Hemingway has since April 1, 1943, continued operations in Cuba on behalf of the United States Naval Attache; that is, operations consisting of cruising the waters off the coast of Cuba in a small boat for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of enemy submarine activities.

Details

On August 13, 1943, the Bureau Legal Attache advised that Hemingway recently told an undercover SIS Representative that he is currently writing a book based on his experiences in intelligence activities in Cuba. Hemingway indicated that his book would make mention of all persons whom he had contacted during the past year in Cuba concerning intelligence matters and that he would mention Ambassador Braden among other persons. At that time the undercover Agent was unable to ascertain to what extent FBI Representatives would be mentioned in the forthcoming book by Hemingway. Of course, Hemingway's attitude toward the Bureau has been expressed by Hemingway's action in signing a petition criticizing the Bureau in connection with the Detroit Spanish Enlistment Case, and not long ago Hemingway remarked that the FBI is "the American Gestapo."

During the week of September 12, 1943, the New York Columnist Leonard Lyons stated in his column that Ernest Hemingway had left Cuba, without further elaboration.

The Bureau Legal Attache in Havana advises that Hemingway departed from Cuba on September 19, 1943, on another submarine patrol trip in the Caribbean area, accompanied by Winston Guest, and expects to be gone for approximately two months, after which Hemingway stated he



SIS 396 has been instructed
1944 radio & letter to follow
closely - his doing so -
10-1-43 VAK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

would proceed to New York for a vacation of approximately six weeks. Prior to his departure on this most recent patrol trip, Hemingway advised a SIS Representative that he is doing no writing at the present time whatsoever but is considering three plots for use in writing books during the post-war period. Hemingway has made no further reference to the proposed book that he was previously reported to be writing concerning his intelligence experiences in Cuba. (100) 4

Martha Gellhorn Hemingway, wife of Ernest, is presently in New York arranging for publication of a book which she has reportedly written concerning conditions on the Island of Martinique, based in part upon information which Martha Gellhorn obtained from the State Department through the assistance of a United States official in Havana.

There has been reported no change in the situation existing between Hemingway and the American Embassy in Havana, and Hemingway apparently enjoys the full confidence of Ambassador Spruille Braden (and is continuing his activities on behalf of the United States Naval Attache.) Despite the ostensible discontinuance of Hemingway's intelligence activities for the Ambassador on April 1, 1943, the Bureau Legal Attache has ascertained that Hemingway had a quantity of gasoline charged to him from the private stock of the Ambassador for the month of April, 1943, indicating an actual continuance of an arrangement which had been previously in effect for the benefit of Hemingway's intelligence organization prior to April 1, 1943. It is also known that Hemingway's assistant in intelligence activities, Gustavo Duran, himself allegedly a member of the Communist Party and presently under investigation on that account, is carrying on a part of the intelligence program which Hemingway began on behalf of Ambassador Braden. *Brooklyn in line 314 of this pp on U. S. Navy file dated 2/9/43 59-50/1016 4/6/43*

Action

It appears from the latest reports submitted by the Bureau Legal Attache in Havana that Hemingway has made no further reference to writing a book based on his intelligence experiences in Cuba, Hemingway having stated on the contrary that he is doing no writing whatsoever at the present time. However, it is proposed with your approval to instruct the Bureau Legal Attache at Havana Cuba to insure that Bureau Agents assigned to the Embassy and operating under cover be on the alert to report any information received that would indicate Hemingway plans to include mention of the Bureau in any publication, which he may be in the process of preparing. *OK H.*

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd
D. M. Ladd

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New York, N. Y.

May 22, 1944

MR. HOOVER -

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Ernest is a great admirer of you and the Bureau. In a conversation with an Agent of this Office, he stated that he had met several of the Bureau representatives while in Havana, Cuba, and he thought that they were of an unusually high type and, further, that their work was most effective there. He stated that he had been very friendly with General Benitz, who was a ranking political power in Cuba, and he thought it was most amusing the General should hold his present position inasmuch as some years ago Benitz had acted in several Hollywood pictures in which he played "Latin lover" roles.

E. H. CONROY

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DATE 10/26/79 BY SP-1 bsk/glw

RECORDED

INDEXED

164-23312-13
F B I
32 JUN 7 1944

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JUN 22 1944

RECEIVED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10/26/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 HSK/RLW
REASON - FCIM 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/89

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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August 30, 1949

DECLASSIFIED BY 383-VRT/AG
ON 3-28-81

MEMORANDUM

RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

In May, 1938, Ernest Hemingway was reported to be a contributor to the publication, "Among Friends," a quarterly magazine put out by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The publication was described as being devoted to the Loyalists' cause in Spain and more particularly to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The "Daily Worker" of February 3, 1939, announced that Ernest Hemingway would speak on February 22, 1939, at a memorial meeting to be held in honor of the men who died fighting in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The "Daily Worker" is an East Coast daily Communist newspaper.

In June, 1939, Hemingway's name was listed on the letterhead of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as one of its sponsors.

The Attorney General has cited the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born

In January, 1940, Ernest Hemingway addressed letters over his personal signature endorsing the work of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and soliciting the assistance of various persons. He requested that any contribution in the form of checks be made payable to him.

RECORDED - 116
INDEXED - 116

A circular soliciting sponsors for the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born was distributed at the Fourth Annual Conference of that organization held in Washington, D. C. on March 2 and 3, 1940. The circular was signed jointly by Ernest Hemingway and Dr. William Allen Neilson as Co-Chairman for the Committee of Sponsors.

This is the result of a request for an FBI file check only and is not to be considered as a clearance.

PROPERTY OF FBI

This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

C.M. Noone: arm

SEP 28 1940

8/30/41
C.M.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER *WPK*FROM : V. P. KEAY *WPK*

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR NAME CHECK ON ERNEST HEMINGWAY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 30, 1949

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~~~DATE 10/29/77 BY SP-6 [signature]~~

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Attached hereto is a blind memorandum prepared in response to a request from the Office of the Secretary of Defense for a check of FBI files, to include a summary of any information which "would affect clearance for access to highly classified material."

In addition to the information set out in the blind memorandum it is noted that Bureau files show that Ernest Hemingway operated an intelligence organization for the American Ambassador in Havana, Cuba from August 1942 to April 1943. During this period Hemingway was in frequent contact with the Office of the Legal Attache at Havana, Cuba.

The Legal Attache reported in June 1943 that in personal relations Hemingway maintained a surface show of friendship and interest with representatives of the FBI. Through statements he made to reliable contacts of the Legal Attache, however, it was known that Hemingway and his assistant, Gustavo Duran, had a low esteem for the work of the FBI which they considered to be methodical, unimaginative, and performed by persons of comparative youth without experience in foreign countries and knowledge of international intrigue and politics. Both Hemingway and Duran, it was also known, had personal hostility to the FBI on an ideological basis, especially Hemingway; that he considered the FBI anti-Liberal, pro-Fascist, and dangerous of developing into an American Gestapo. (K) u

It is noted that Ernest Hemingway was a principal signer of the denunciation of the FBI in the Detroit Communist-Spanish Enlistment Case in 1940. In addition the Legal Attache advised that on meeting Hemingway some weeks previously the latter had referred to the FBI as "The American Gestapo". At the request of the Legal Attache Hemingway was sounded out by a representative of the Embassy at Havana concerning these remarks. The Embassy representative later returned with the advise that Hemingway stated he had paid no particular attention to the petition he had signed in 1940 denouncing the FBI and could now hardly remember what it said; Hemingway told the Embassy representative that people were always shoving petitions under his nose and like many famous people he was inclined to sign them on the request of a friend without full information as to their contents. Hemingway also reportedly dismissed the reference to the FBI as "The American Gestapo" as a mere jest.

(64-23312-6X)

CMN:skr

Attachment

de-indexed
3/11/58

RECORDED - 34

64-23312-15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10/29/77
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-6 [signature]
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4
DATE OF REVIEW 10-29-81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In addition to the organizations mentioned in the attached blind memorandum, it is noted that Bureau files reflect Hemingway's past affiliation with such organizations as the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, American Relief Ship Mission for Spain, and the American Writers' Congress. None of these organizations are on the Attorney General's list, and the Bureau has not established Hemingway's membership in these organizations by investigation.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the information developed concerning Hemingway during his service to the American Ambassador in Havana, Cuba, not be made available to the Office of the Secretary of Defense since this information is largely of an administrative nature and does not appear to be such as would affect clearance for access to highly classified material. It is also recommended that the information associating Hemingway with the organizations mentioned above not be made available to the requesting agency since these organizations are not on the Attorney General's list.

If the attached blind memorandum meets with your approval, it is recommended that it be returned to Room 7633 for transmittal to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ernest Hemingway was listed as a sponsor of the American Committee for the protection of Foreign Born as of August, 1940. He was also listed as a sponsor for the Fifth National Conference of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born which was scheduled to be held in Atlantic City on March 29 and 30, 1941.

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born was declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

American Rescue Ship Mission

The January 16, 1941, issue of the "Daily Worker" published an article bearing the headline, "Hemingway Reaffirms Backing of Rescue Ship Mission." The article quoted a cable received from Hemingway in Havana in which he expressed the sincere hope that a ship would be obtained "as soon as it's humanly possible to do so."

The American Rescue Ship Mission has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

League of American Writers

On February 21, 1941, Ernest Hemingway was reported as being a Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors of the League of American Writers, Incorporated.

The League of American Writers has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

(64-23312-3)

Miscellaneous

A reliable informant has reported that during the period 1942 - 1943, Ernest Hemingway repeatedly asserted that he was anti-Communist and that he was as much opposed to the Communist influence in the Spanish war as he was to the Fascist.

(64-23312-6-p.7)

(P) u

A reliable informant has reported that in September, 1943, Ernest Hemingway was discussing certain newspaper articles which attacked the United States Army for refusing to admit to the Officers' Training School individuals who had fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. According to the informant, Hemingway took exception and stated that the United States Army was perfectly justified in the action which was taken inasmuch as each individual who had been refused admission to the Officers' Training School was an out-and-out Communist.

(64-23312-10)

(P) u

Blind Memorandum for Transmittal
to the Office of the Secretary
of Defense.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty _____
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Hemingway Helped Spy, Saboteur Hunt

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP).—Novelist Ernest Hemingway ran an underground "crime shop" in Cuba during World War II to help American agents track down saboteurs and spies aiding the enemy sink Allied shipping in the Caribbean Sea, it was disclosed today.

Spruille Braden, former Assistant Secretary of State, said that when he was Ambassador to Cuba in 1942, he arranged with Hemingway for the establishment of this counterspy apparatus.

The apparatus was headed, Braden said, by Gustavo Duran, an international mystery man and Hemingway's "inspiration" for the hero of "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

64-23312

Braden

INDEXED-33

64-23312-A

NOT RECORDED
133 JAN 7 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/26/79 BY SP-1 BSK/ghw

58 JAN 12 1954

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Herald Tribune _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: DEC 22 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: September 1, 1954

FROM : Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba (64-356)

SUBJECT: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUSALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	

Re Havana letter 8-26-54 which furnished the details of a agreement between novelist ERNEST HEMINGWAY and columnist EDWARD "TED" SCOTT, as a result of which SCOTT challenged HEMINGWAY to a duel.

On 8-30-54 SCOTT exhibited a letter dated 8-28-54 and written by Dr. PEDRO SANCHEZ FESSINO, SCOTT's representative in the matter of the duel. In his letter Dr. SANCHEZ FESSINO quoted verbatim a letter, date not shown, written to him by HEMINGWAY.

In the letter HEMINGWAY advised Dr. SANCHEZ FESSINO that he had no intention of fighting a duel with Mr. SCOTT, giving as his reasons the fact that he is in ill health and "has a lot of writing to do." HEMINGWAY further stated that he felt sure that a court of honor would not consider this cowardice on his part.

SCOTT advised that although he was not satisfied with HEMINGWAY's answer he did not know what else he could do about the matter.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6382-104116
ON 5-28-81ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1/96

CDA:JES

INDEXED - 58

RECORDED - 58

EX - 113

10/29/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1/96
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12-29-89

61 SEP 15 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

August 26, 1954
Havana, Cuba

Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba

~~SECRET~~
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ERNEST HEMINGWAY,
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLP/PS
ON 8-11-86

DECLASSIFIED BY 6382 NDT/AC
ON 8-27-87

As the Bureau is aware, novelist ERNEST HEMINGWAY returned to his home in Cuba about a month ago after having spent sometime in Europe following his narrow escape from death in two airplane crashes in Africa.

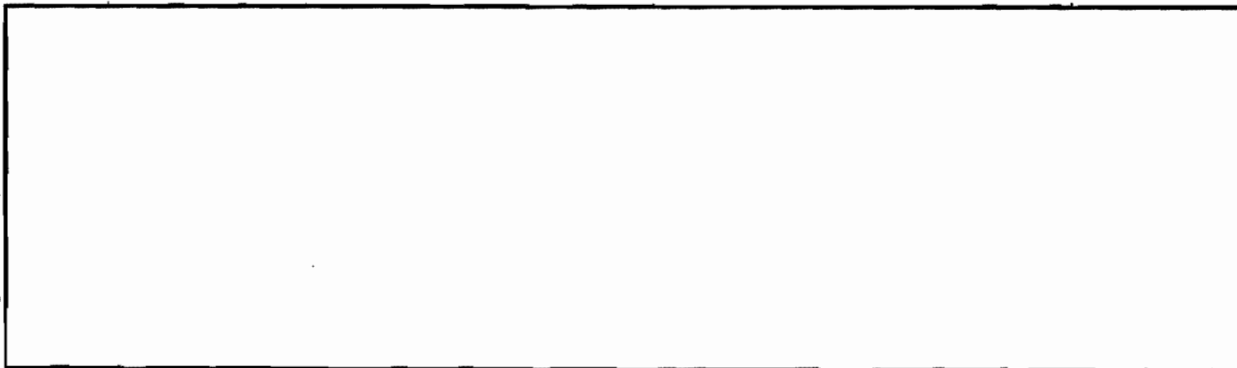
As Bureau files will reflect, EDWARD "TED" SCOTT, a native of New Zealand and a British subject, is a columnist for the Havana English language daily "Havana Post."

SCOTT has always outwardly been very friendly with HEMINGWAY and frequently has made laudatory references to him in his daily column called "Interesting If True." Several weeks ago SCOTT in his column reported a conversation that he had had with HEMINGWAY's wife, MARY, in which the latter stated that lion steaks were very delectable. SCOTT said he took issue with Mrs. HEMINGWAY on this question and she retorted that he was a "stupid British colonial." SCOTT went on to say in his column that from a woman he could take this but he would never stand still for it if it had come from her husband.

This past week the movie actress AVA GARDNER has been in Havana. She became somewhat abusive with the Cuban press upon her arrival at the airport in Havana and later at the Hotel Nacional. SCOTT made reference to this in one of his daily columns, and went on to say that it is frequently observed that a woman tries to adopt the attitude and actions of her husband and pointed out that GARDNER's estranged husband, FRANK SINATRA, has carried on a running feud with the press for years.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 140-5074-12

10-26-77
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-7/PS/STH
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 (a)(2)
DATE OF REVIEW 6/16/89



b6
b7C
b7D

SENT DIRECTOR

9/2/5

CDA:JES

~~SECRET~~

NOT RECORDED

SEP 24 1954

To: Director, FBI

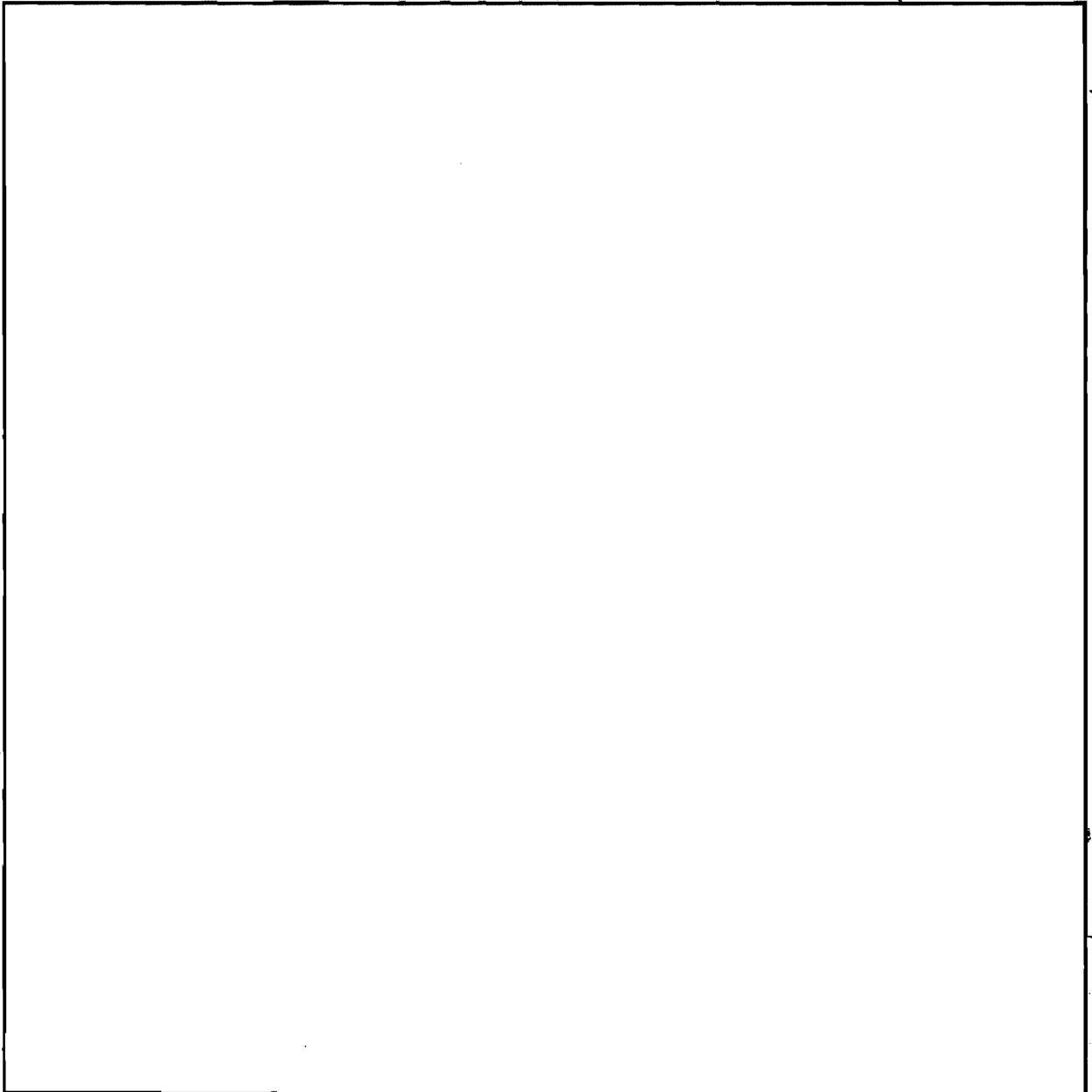
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 26, 1954
Havana, Cuba

Subject: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C
b7D



~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

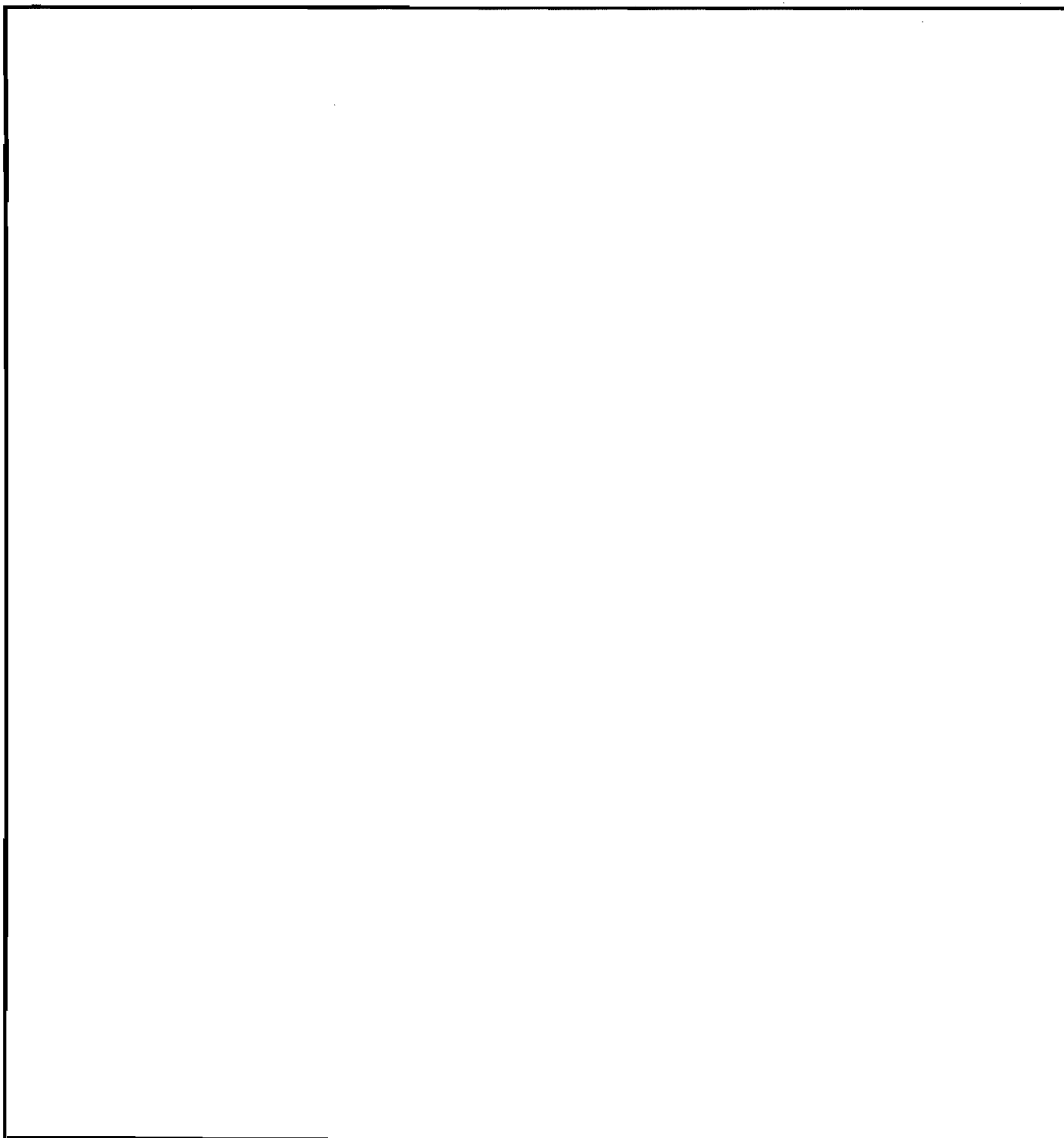
b6
b7C
b7D

To: Director, FBI

August 26, 1954
Havana, Cuba

Subject: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

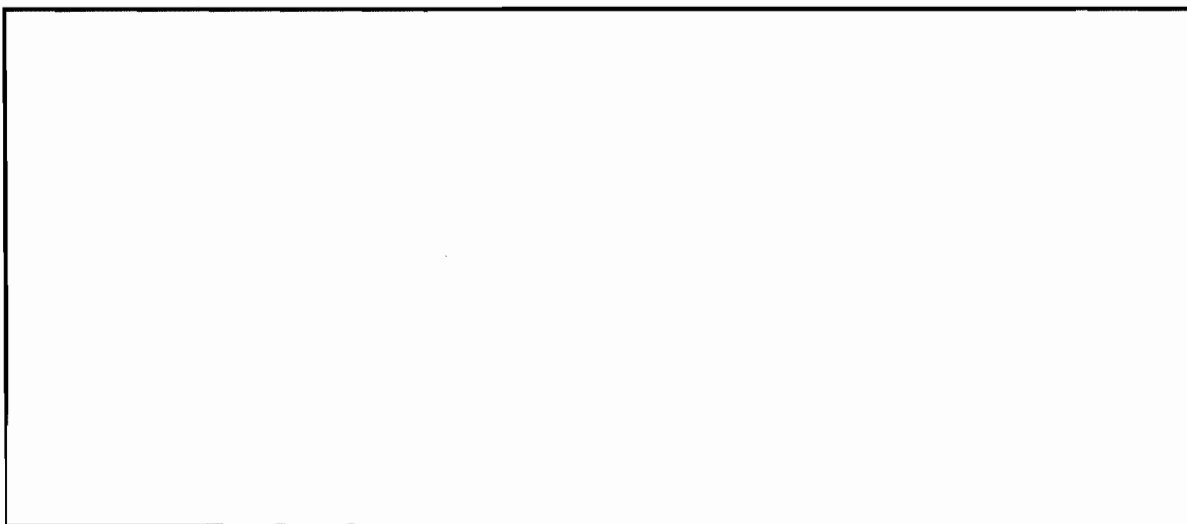
To: Director, FBI

Subject: ERNEST HEMINGWAY;
EDWARD "TED" SCOTT
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 26, 1954
Havana, Cuba

~~SECRET~~



The above is submitted because it is considered of possible interest to the Bureau. No local dissemination has been made of this information because of the possibility that some Embassy official might be indiscreet enough to mention the matter outside of the Embassy [redacted]

[redacted]

furnished information to this office in the past and will probably do so again in the future, it was not deemed desirable to jeopardize the position of this office with him by reporting the information locally. (S) 4

The Bureau will be advised of any new developments in this matter.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. M. BELMONT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: September 9, 1954

FROM : A. M. ROACH

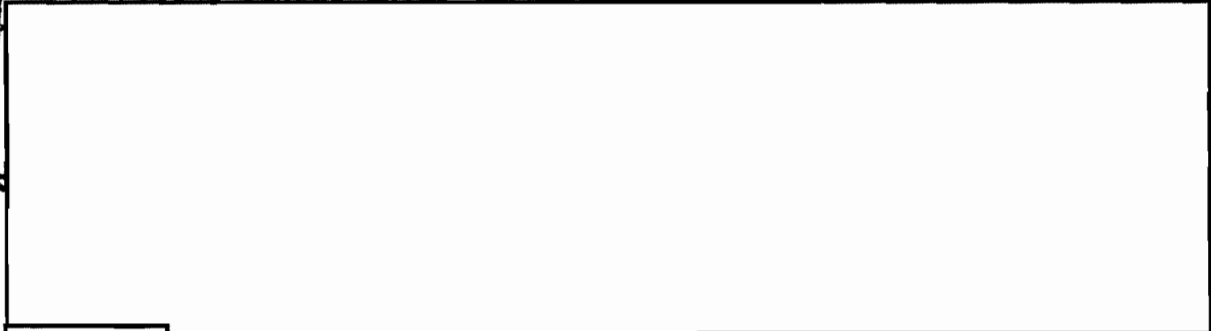
SUBJECT: DR. JACOB CANTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
143-5078

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 JSC/ldw 10/26/79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 10/26/87
DATE OF REVIEW 10/26/87

Attached hereto is a memorandum to the Director from the
Legal Attache, Havana, Cuba, dated August 26, 1954, entitled,
"Ernest Hemingway; Edward 'Ted' Scott, Foreign Miscellaneous." This
memorandum reflects information concerning Ernest Hemingway, and
Gardner, and others while in Cuba.



Concerning Dr. Canter the Director queried, "Where is Canter
now assigned? H." (S) (X) (S) 4

Through liaison it was established that Dr. Jacob Canter
is not employed by the Department of State; however, he is a repre-
sentative of the United States Information Agency (USIA). He left
Havana recently and is now assigned to the USIA Headquarters in
Washington as a Policy Consultant.

In 1948 the Bureau conducted a Voice of America investigation
of Dr. Canter and submitted the results to the Department of State in
July, 1948. According to the Bureau's files, on February 17, 1954,
the Bureau advised the Department of State that The Honorable Spruille
Braden, former Ambassador to Colombia, Cuba, and Argentina, appeared
before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee at public session and
testified that Dr. Jacob Canter who signed - involuntarily
in the Josephine Baker matter and in view of the fact that Miss Baker
was known to have Communist connections, the finger of suspicion was
pointed at Dr. Canter. This information was passed on by the
Bureau to USIA in April 1954, in view of the fact that Dr. Canter
had been assigned to the Department of State.

000:lc

Attachment

Memorandum

Sub James G. ...

64-23312-1
NOT RECORDED

SEP 24 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C
b7D

Memo to Belmont

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

In June, 1954, USIA asked the Bureau to interview [redacted] at the U. S. Embassy in Cuba. This was [redacted] the results of the interview with [redacted] which reflected adversely on Dr. Canter, were furnished to USIA on July 20, 1954, and to the Department of State and Civil Service Commission on July 21, 1954. The case is now closed. (S)(X)(E) 4

ACTION:

None. For your information.

[redacted] alleged that Dr. Canter destroyed one of the most effective propaganda media (radio) of the U. S. Information Agency in Cuba by unwarranted and consistent interference in its operations, slanted reports on its operation and general depreciation of its true value; that Dr. Canter criticized the daily political commentary written by the Radio Officer as being "too strongly" anti-Communist in content. (S)(X)(E) 4

u9-9

JAN

~~SECRET~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF de class.
DATE 6-1-81

CONFIDENTIAL

September 10, 1954

ATTORNEY GENERAL

RECEIVED

64-23312-
DR. JACOB CANTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

5668 SD/PR

8-11-86
An informant in Havana, Cuba, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has recently advised that about two years ago the expatriated American citizen Josephine Baker whose name has been frequently linked with Communist causes was booked to sing and to dance in the Montmartre Night Club in Havana, Cuba. When Baker's espousal of Communist causes became known to the management of the Montmartre Night Club her contract with that club was cancelled. At the same time Baker is reported to have been unable to obtain a room at the Hotel Nacional in Havana. (S) (X) (u)

The informant states that Dr. Jacob Canter, then Cultural Attaché at the American Embassy in Havana, became most upset over the cancellation of Baker's contract at the Montmartre Night Club and over the fact that she could not obtain a room at the Hotel Nacional and he, the informant, considered it most unusual that Dr. Canter, an employee of the United States Government, should openly support the cause of Baker whom he described as a well-known espouser of Communist causes, if not a member of the Communist Party. It has been established that Dr. Jacob Canter is not employed by the Department of State but is a member of the United States Information Agency. Canter left Havana, Cuba, recently and is now assigned to the United States Information Agency headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a policy consultant. (S) (X) (u)

In 1943 this Bureau conducted a Voice of America investigation on Dr. Canter and submitted the results to the Department of State in July, 1943. On February 17, 1954, this Bureau advised the Department of State that the Honorable Scrutiny Braden, former Ambassador to Colombia, Cuba and Argentina, appeared before the Senate Internal Subcommittee at a public session and testified that Dr. Jacob Canter, while assigned to Cuba, became involved in the Josephine Baker matter and in view of the fact that Miss Baker was known to have Communist connections, the proper of suspicion was pointed at Dr. Canter. This same information was furnished by this Bureau to the United States Information Agency on April 20, 1954, in view of the fact that Dr. Canter had been transferred to that Agency from the Department of State.

JAN 19 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED
TIME 11:30 PM
DATE 4-15-54

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In June, 1954, the United States Information Agency asked this Bureau to interview [redacted] in the United States Embassy in Cuba. During this interview [redacted] alleged that Dr. Canter destroyed one of the most effective propaganda media (radio) of the United States Information Agency in Cuba by unwarranted and consistent interference in its operations, slanted reports on its operations and general depreciation of its true value. [redacted] also stated that Dr. Canter criticized the daily political commentary written by the radio officer as being "too strongly" anti-Communist in content. The results of the interview with [redacted] were furnished to the United States Information Agency on July 20, 1954, and to the Department of State and Civil Service Commission on July 21, 1954. (P)(S) 4

No further action is contemplated by this Bureau concerning this matter and the above is being furnished for your information. The above information has been furnished to the Honorable Sherman Adams at the White House.

1 - Mr. William F. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

MAILED
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
NAME CHECK
(S) OF
DATE 6-7-51

July 20, 1955

ERNEST HEMINGWAY
Born: July 21, 1899
Oak Park, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

No investigation pertinent to your inquiry has been conducted by the FBI concerning the captioned individual. However, the files of this Bureau reflect the following information which may relate to the subject of your name check request.

Abraham Lincoln Brigade

The "New York Times" of May 8, 1938, reported that Ernest Hemingway was a contributor to the publication, "Among Friends," a quarterly magazine put out by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The publication was described as being devoted to the Loyalists' cause in Spain and more particularly to the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

(61-7561-218X2)

The "Daily Worker" of February 3, 1939, announced that Ernest Hemingway would speak on February 22, 1939, at a memorial meeting to be held in honor of the men who died fighting in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The "Daily Worker" is an east coast daily Communist newspaper.

(61-7560-1169X2)

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past made available a letter dated June 21, 1939, bearing the letterhead of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade on which the name of Ernest Hemingway appeared as a sponsor.

(61-7559-4982)

The Attorney General has cited the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as being within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Another government agency advised in October, 1941, that the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born held its Fourth Annual Conference in Washington, D. C. on March 2 and 3, 1940, at which circulars were disseminated. These circulars were signed jointly by another individual and Ernest Hemingway as co-chairmen for the Committee of Sponsors.

(State Dept 40-17121-1) 664-23312-3-12

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Orig. add one to CG
Req rec'd 6/20/55
M. L. Armstrong/jm
(Sent USIA 5/6/54 and OSD on 8/30/49)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

14. III 251955 F-46

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

American Rescue Ship Mission

The January 16, 1941, issue of the "Daily Worker" published an article bearing the headline, "Hemingway Reaffirms Backing of Rescue Ship Mission." The article quoted a cable received from Hemingway in Havana in which he expressed the sincere hope that a ship would be obtained "as soon as it's humanly possible to do so."

(61-7559 Sub A)(61-7559-296/X26)

The American Rescue Ship Mission has been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

League of American Writers

Volume 401-78 of the Membership Corporation, State of New York, from July 5, 1939, to August 19, 1939, contains the Certificate of Incorporation of the League of American Writers, Inc. Ernest Hemingway, Box 406, Key West, Florida, was listed as a member of the Board of Directors.

The League of American Writers has been cited by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 10450. (100-7322-8)

Miscellaneous

A confidential informant who has previously furnished reliable information reported that in September, 1943, Ernest Hemingway was discussing certain newspaper articles which attacked the United States Army for refusing to admit to the Officers' Training School individuals who had fought in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. According to the informant, Hemingway took exception and stated that the United States Army was perfectly justified in the action which was taken inasmuch as each individual who had been refused admission to the Officers' Training School was an out-and-out Communist. (Source SIS-213)(64-23312-10 pg. 3) (Inf. SIS-213)(64-23312-10 pg. 3)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The foregoing information is furnished to you as the result of a request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECORDS SECTION

4-22

, 195

☐ Name Check Unit-Room 6523
☐ Attention _____
☐ Service Unit-Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Return to _____ Ext. _____
Supervisor _____
Room _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/11/83 BY SP-1 CBA/JSK
239257

☐ All References
☒ Subversive References
☐ Main References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☒ Breakdown ☒ Buildup ☒ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT Ernest Hemingway
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place 1 JUL 1902

R# (71) Date 6/30 Searcher Initial A 28
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

I 64-23312
SI Dir. Com. Reg. Vol. I, 446,
I 447, 342
SI D.C. Reg. Vol. 4, 262.2
SI D.C. Reg. Vol. 1, 238
SI 62-90001-202 Encl. 7
SI 62-98734-505 Encl. 40
I 64-23312-14 Sec. 2/30/49
NP 64-28446-237
SI 65-58367-29, 349, 72
NP 65-58893-1, 7
NP 138-70-176, 184

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Ernest Hemingway

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 71 Date 7/1 Searcher Initial LS

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

~~MP~~ 100-361251-23
~~MP~~ 100-369268-162
~~MP~~ 100-370500-48
~~SI~~ 100-371034-2
~~SI~~ 100-371065-14 Encl. p. 43 *add to serial*
~~MP~~ 100-380520-14
~~MP~~ 100-415965-3
~~MP~~ 105-13267-16
~~SI~~ 105-14559-29 *70.60-33312*
~~MP~~ 105-26240-1
~~MP~~ 105-34021-3
~~SI~~ 121-22164-10
~~NP~~ 121-23078-267X12 Encl. p. 21 *1213*
~~MP~~ 109-1485-1356
~~MP~~ 121-23807-6
~~SI~~ 123-3418-14
~~MP~~ 123-5600-11 p. 229

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/19/08 BY SP-4 JH/HK

AIR POUCH

PRIORITY

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

737.00/11-659

FROM : Amembassy HABANA

682

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

November 6, 1959

DATE

REF :

20 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	IN F O
	11/10	RM/R-2 IRC-8 P-5 PPT-2 54-2 SCA-3 CIA-10 USIA-10 OSD-4 Army-4 Navy-3 Air-1

SUBJECT: Ernest HEMINGWAY Gives Views on Cuban Situation

BEGIN UNCLASSIFIED

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/13/98 BY SP-4/HLD #412800

For many years past, perhaps the most famous American resident in Cuba has been Ernest HEMINGWAY, who has a home in San Francisco de Paula, near Habana, where he spends a large part of his time. Hemingway generally lives a retired life there, together with his wife and frequent visitors.

Hemingway returned from a long visit in Spain on November 3, 1959. He was interviewed at the airport by Prensa Latina, and contrary to his usual custom, made several statements on the local situation and his reaction. Among other things, he said, as quoted by Prensa Latina:

- 1) His opinion of the Revolutionary Government was unchanged since January—he supported it and all its acts completely, and thought it was the best thing that had ever happened to Cuba.
- 2) He had not believed any of the information published abroad against Cuba. He sympathized with the Cuban Government, and all our difficulties.
- 3) Hemingway emphasized the our, and was asked about it. He said that he hoped Cubans would regard him not as a Yanqui (his word), but as another Cuban. With that, he kissed a Cuban flag which was nearby. He refused to repeat the gesture for photographers, saying that he "had kissed the flag with sincerity", implying that publicity would cheapen the act.
- 4) Hemingway said he knew nothing about any recent note from the Government to the Cuban Government on relations between the two countries. He said that he had come from New York, where they "knew nothing about Cuba or the world. There all they talk about is Van Doren and the scandal of the TV quiz shows".

(END UNCLASSIFIED) COPY TO THE FBI

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Comment: Hemingway's remarks have been strongly played by Prensa Latina, and given wide publicity locally. It is unfortunate that

POL:

NOV 20 1959

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NOV 16 1959

SY - LIAISON

NAT. INT. SEC.

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Ernest Hemingway

Supervisor _____

Room _____

R# _____

Date 7/1

Searcher _____

Initial SJALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 2/13/98BY SP-467/HLA

04P 94-8-350-670

SI 97-2497-9 #412506

SI 100-3-3157X, 589

SI 100-7060-552, 525 p. 1, 8, 21

ONP 1159, 1180 p. 18

STV 100-7061-2305

SI 100-7322-78 Encl. p. 55

SI 100-15252-41 Encl. p. 763

SI 100-16766-17 p. 20, 103, 23

SI 100-17828-3120

SI 100-56067-8

SI 100-64700-1004 p. 487

ONP 100-98242-86

ONP 100-192536-75 p. 12

ONP 100-210791-6

ONP 100-339292-25 p. 1, 44, 45

ONP 100-353373-328

F B I

Date: 1/13/61

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI PERSONAL ATTENTION
 FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS
 RE: ERNEST HEMINGWAY
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

ERNEST HEMINGWAY, the author, has been a patient at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, and is presently at St. Mary's Hospital in that city. He has been at the Clinic for several weeks, and is described as a problem. He is seriously ill, both physically and mentally, and at one time the doctors were considering giving him electro-shock therapy treatments.

[redacted] Mayo Clinic, advised to eliminate publicity and contacts by newsmen, the Clinic had suggested that Mr. HEMINGWAY register under the alias GEORGE SEVIER. [redacted] stated that Mr. HEMINGWAY is now worried about his registering under an assumed name, and is concerned about an FBI investigation. [redacted] stated that inasmuch as this worry was interfering with the treatments of Mr. HEMINGWAY, he desired authorization to tell HEMINGWAY that the FBI was not concerned with his registering under an assumed name. [redacted] was advised that there was no objection.

3 - Bureau
 1 - Minneapolis
 WHW:RSK
 (4)

cc - DeLoach

64-23312-18

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 BSK/94

JAN 24 1961

52 JAN 31 1961

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CRIME RESEARCH

b6
 b7c

January 9, 1964

REC-2364-23312-19

Mr. Quentin Reynolds
201 East 79th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Quent:

Thank you for your letter of January 6th, with enclosure. I can certainly understand Mary Hemingway's concern as well as your own. You may be certain this will be made a matter of official record.

I will give Clyde your message and I know it will cheer him to learn you were thinking of him.

In accordance with your request the envelope you sent is being returned.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar

MAILED 19

JAN 9 - 1964

COMM-FBI

Enclosure

- 1 - New York - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Miami - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures (2)

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DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 BSK/glw

NOTE: Mr. Reynolds is on the Special Correspondents' List.

JH:sls

(6)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

QUENTIN REYNOLDS
201 34 EAST 79TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

January 6, 1964

Dear Edgar:

Ernest Hemingway

I'm sure that this is a tempest in a teapot, but Mary Hemingway is understandably disturbed that the enclosed "commemorative" stamp might by implication hurt Ernest's reputation. Toots and I knew Hemingway very well and we both knew him as a non-political guy. He owned a house in Cuba, and like most Americans in residence there he hated Battista, and like millions, welcomed anyone who could oust the dictator. He didn't know Castro well; Mary says he met Castro at a fishing party and talked to him for five minutes - period. He never met him again.

After Ernest's death Mary received word that Castro was going to take over the house. Very smart, she made a deal before this took place. She said the Cuban government could have the house if she could have the unfinished manuscripts in his safe there. The government agreed; they have the house and land and she has the manuscripts.

They have made a sort of shrine out of the house, Mary says. That, plus this stamp, is apt to persuade people that Hemingway was a big Castro man, and again by association, a fellow-traveler of some sort. This envelope was received by Mary Saturday morning (January 4). It was sent from Havana by Roberto Herrera who was a part-time secretary to Hemingway. You'll notice that this envelope is stamped "Primer Dia" which I suppose means first edition, first issue or first day. It was hidden in a Christmas card Mary received from Herrera. Mary and Ernest's son Gregory, who is an intern at the Jacksonville Hospital, Miami, Florida, asked me to have lunch with them Saturday at Toots'. We talked it over with Toots and all agreed to send the envelope to you. Mary is apprehensive that the communists will try to make capital out of this. The damn thing looks as if it had Ernest's sanction or Mary's sanction, or for that matter, Gregory's sanction. Of course, it didn't.

SC 7
Mailing List
Change Noted

ack 1/9/64
and lead
Hemingway

884

Totts and I hate to bother you with something so trivial but of course it isn't trivial to Mary or her step-son. Mary just wanted someone in authority to know the facts in case some jerk columnist or some communist publication gets hold of it and uses it to help Castro. If you want one of your boys to talk to Mary she just moved to New York (27 East 65th St., Phone is AG 9-2017). I've just recently moved too and am now living at 201 East 79th St. (YU 8-2070).

I'm sorry about Clyde. Please give him my best when you see him next. And thanks so much for reading this dreary note about something that I'm sure won't amount to much.

Very sincerely,

Quent

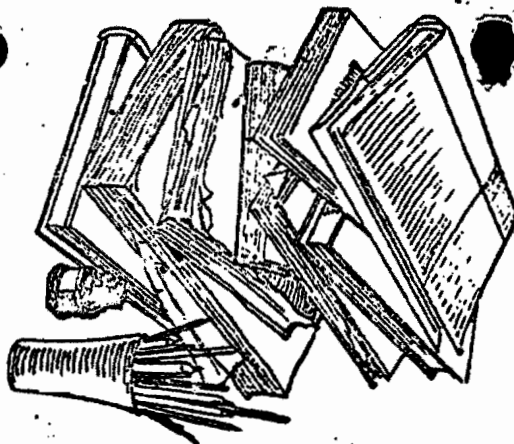
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
FBI
Washington, D.C.

Quent (Reynolds)

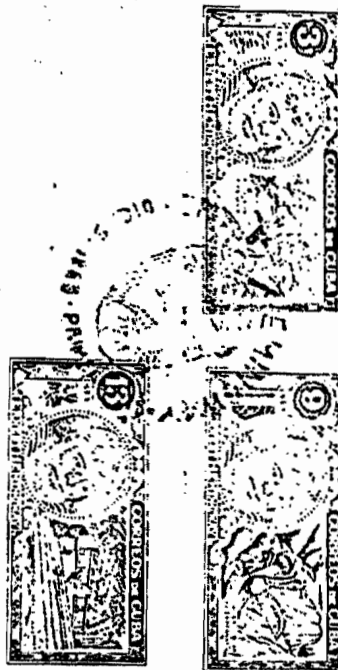
||| P.S. If you don't need the envelope, could you please send it back to Mary or me. She has a large file of Ernest's letters, etc., and thinks this might belong there, but it really isn't important right now.

Return it. See that appropriate notation is made in our files. Knowing Hemingway as I did I doubt he had any communist leanings. He was a rough, tough guy & always for the underdog.

Primer 21a



Ernest Hemingway



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DEPARTMENT OF
REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

January 14, 1974

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10/29/79 BY SP-1 BSK/ghs

Dear Sir:

On December 11, 1973 you wrote to Professor James K. Lyon of our University of Florida Department of German. Your files concerning Bertolt Brecht can be obtained for \$160. Dr. Lyon will obtain letters from Brecht's heirs granting their approval.

Dr. Lyon has asked the University of Florida Libraries to furnish the funds for the purchase of the Brecht xerox. If funds are furnished, may we ask if this material can be placed in our library collection? Will the general public be allowed access to it?

Dr. Lyon and other researchers are very excited about the new sources of information which may be available. We have had requests to inquire about available FBI material on the following:

1. Elizabeth Bentley
2. Whittaker Chambers
3. Ernest Hemingway
4. John Dos Passos

Thank you for any information you can give us in this matter.

Ray Jones
Ray Jones
Social Sciences
Research Librarian

RJ:ch

NOT RECORDED

126 FEB 4 1974

21 JAN 28 1974

CORRESPONDENCE

100-190707-110

*ack
1-25-74
ed:llr
RJ*

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

January 25, 1974

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

6383 DETAL
5-28-81

Mr. Ray Jones
Research Librarian
Department of Reference and
Bibliography
The University Libraries
The University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32601

10/29/79
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 DSK/ghw
REASON - FCIM 1, 1-2. 4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 1-25-94

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your letter of January 14th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry regarding Dr. James K. Lyon's request for information from our files concerning Bertolt Brecht, this Bureau has no objection to the documents we furnish Dr. Lyon becoming a part of your library's collection for the use of the general public.

A review of our indices indicates we have voluminous references on Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers, Ernest Hemingway, and John Dos Passos and it will be necessary to review all of these references to assure we identify all of the information pertaining to them. Pursuant to Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 16.9, we are authorized to charge a prescribed rate for furnishing copies of information and the time spent searching and screening our records. Our files concerning the four individuals you mentioned consist of approximately 102,530 pages. Based on a preliminary estimate, we anticipate the cost to process your request to be \$16,300. A 25 percent deposit of \$4,075, payable by check or money order to the Treasury of the United States, will be required to initiate processing; however, payment of the deposit should not be interpreted as a guarantee that you will be furnished all of the material you have requested.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intelligence _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

- 1 - Office of The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wannall - Enclosure - Enclosure
1 - E. Gebhardt - Enclosure
1 - Bureau 62-115530 (FOI replies)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
JAN 25 1974

CONFIDENTIAL

100-190707-110

Mr. Ray Jones

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

We extend to you the opportunity to confer with us in an attempt to reformulate your request in a manner which will reduce the fees and still meet your needs.

If you wish to pursue your request, please indicate in writing your willingness to pay fees as high as are anticipated and enclose a deposit as mentioned above. Thereafter, we will acknowledge receipt of your deposit and advise you when we can begin the necessary processing.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing identifiable with correspondent. The main files concerning the individuals concerned are:
Elizabeth Bentley - 134-435, 65-56402, 65-6122, 61-6328, and 9-16655; Whittaker Chambers - 65-56402, 74-1333, and 100-25824; Ernest Hemingway - 64-23312 (approximately 400 see references); and John Dos Passos - 97-2497 (approximately 300 see references)

4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Hemingway's Suit

A lot of people in the writing game will understand why Ernest Hemingway has filed suit to prevent Esquire magazine from republishing some of his old stories about the Spanish Civil War. Back in those days, two decades ago, he was a strong supporter of the Loyalists against Generalissimo Franco, and the stories in question reflected his sentiment of that period. But now, even though he still adheres to that sentiment, he apparently wishes he had written them in a different way. Anyhow, he doesn't want to see them in print again in their original form, which makes him not unlike numerous lesser writers who are embarrassed when confronted with certain of their past works that look slightly unpolished or naive in retrospect.

Thus, speaking through his lawyer's brief, in a style not nearly so good as his own, Mr. Hemingway has had this to say: "It is respectfully submitted, and the court well knows, that the passage of time can affect the writings of authors either favorably or unfavorably. . . . Illustrative is the change in attitude of people to writings of men during the time Russia was our ally, to the present attitude of people to such men and their writings now that Russia is perhaps our greatest enemy." This is pretty turgid prose—prose which the Old Master obviously had nothing to do with, and which he has disavowed as a distortion of his own views—but it still makes its poignant point. Quite plainly, like many another literary fellow, Mr. Hemingway feels he has a right to revise some of his earlier pieces in a way designed to make sure that they will never return to haunt him.

However, even though Esquire has bowed to his suit, Mr. Hemingway must reconcile himself to the fact that it is not really possible for him, especially because of his stature, to stop the work of those who will keep on trying to compile and publish everything he has ever said or written. His position in that respect is well summed up in the following lines from an old American versifier:

"Careful with fire," is good advice we know;

"Careful with words," is ten times doubly so.

Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead;

But God Himself can't kill them when they're said.

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Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
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Holloman _____
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*Adkins
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164-23312-A
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16 AUG 18 1958

Wash. Post and _____
Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star A10 _____
N. Y. Herald _____
Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal _____
American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date AUG 11 1958

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52 AUG 19 1958

As Pegler Sees It:

He Was Never A Hemingway Fan

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

IT HAS BEEN my stubborn opinion that Ernest Hemingway was actually one of the worst writers in the English language during his time. It can be conceded that he invented a "style." But to me it was an ugly style, so barren of ordinary literary embellishment or amenity that it was confused and often incomprehensible.



PEGLER

He forswore the familiar "he said" and "he inquired." Things of that kind.

I freely volunteered to another professional writer, that early in Hemingway's fad I found myself thumbing back over half a dozen or more jerks of speech in quotation marks to determine which person was speaking at this moment.

To my comfort, my colleague exclaimed that for the first time in all those years she was emboldened to admit that she, too, had had this problem. Hemingway's dialog, as in "The Killers," made her nervous but she had been abashed and a little intimidated, too, in her office, a magazine shop, ever to admit her confusion. She would be patronized and ridiculed and probably passed over in the promotions and assignments as being old-fashioned or even ignorant.

I floundered in "The Sun Also Rises" and for years I had a reminder in the back of my intentions to try it again. This time, I would put forth a special effort to follow the meaning.

But eventually I said, "Oh, to Hell with Hemingway and his affectations."

I am a reasonably intelligent reader and if this great artist with his precious "style" could not exert himself to make his meaning clear to me, was I obliged to yield him precious hours out of my life and some precious measure of the measured vision of my eyes as homage to his reputation? Who created that reputation? Book reviewers and sellers.

After all, I had bought his book and had done him the courtesy of reading it. I did not owe him sacrifice to prove that I was equal to his tricky affectation.

He annoyed me also with profanity and vulgarity and when I pointed out that Ring Lardner had never told a dirty story and had shunned mucky stuff on paper, Hemingway's rejoinder did not dispose of Lardner. Hemingway answered that nevertheless people did speak as his characters spoke. True. But so did Lardner's and Lardner's ear for the language of ordinary Americans was as sensitive and true as Hemingway's. However, vulgarity in Hemingway was a minor fault.

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JUL 19 1961

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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American 13
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

JUL 17 1961

More than any other writer known in my time, Hemingway was the creature of a clique of sycophants, most of them book reviewers.

The eruption of shaving bubbles which engulfed us when he died was the gaseous emotional reaction of paltry people who thus acclaimed their own otherwise tentative or negative celebrity.

They stand for nothing. And nothing was the great standard which Hemingway had raised and fought for in his noncommittal uproars all those years.

Hemingway's obsession with pugilism as a personal activity was juvenile and brutal.

Professionals never strike a layman and Hemingway was equal to a fairly good professional heavyweight by Gene Tunney's serious opinion. Gene said Hemingway hit him as hard as any other man except Dempsey. Yet this man was a personal, physical bully and his adventures in and around battle, though exciting and dangerous, were only the routine experience of thousands of other men and kids all around him.

He was absolutely destitute of humor and his only affectionate souvenir to us is "Farewell to Arms."

Copyright, 1961, King Features Syndicate, Inc.

Mr. Foster would like to begin filming in early October in Ketchum, Idaho — another of the places where Hemingway lived — and then spend the last two weeks of the month in Cuba.

The telecast should be completed by Jan. 1, 1975, and be televised in the fall of 1975, Mr. Foster indicated.

He described the Hemingway home and library as being in excellent condition. "The home is spotless and all the memorabilia are displayed just the way they were left," he said.

In 1961, Mary Hemingway, the author's wife, gave the home to the people of Cuba. She is serving as a consultant to the television project.

The production company is speaking with such screen personalities as Ingrid Bergman, Marlene Dietrich and Gregory Peck to appear in the special.

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 Director Sec'y _____

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The Washington Post _____
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times 71 _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 8-21-74

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64-23312-A-
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 27 SEP 12 1974

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